

The

Pearl

Series

**For Preparatory Schools**

**Year One**

الصف الأول الإعدادي

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

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Unit  
7

## How was your weekend?

Lessons  
1 & 2

## Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

- 1) **because = as = since +** لأن  
**so +** لذلك  
**but +** لكن ؛ تربط جملتين متناقضتين  
 جملة السبب  
 جملة النتيجة  
 جملة التناقض

1. We played football because it was a lot of fun.

(= ...because it was very funny.)

2. It was my birthday last Saturday, so I went to the museum.

3. I didn't go on the big wheel at the funfair, but I enjoyed my time.

4. There were some rocks, but no caves. (= ..., but there were no caves.)

- 2) **to inf. want + ( to inf. / n. ) - want** يريد

1. My sister wants a book.

2. I wanted to go to the funfair.

3. I want a warm place to sleep.

- 3) **Verbs + ( n. / ...ing** بعض الأفعال يأتي بعدها ( اسم أو ) ing ...

- go	يذهب	- finish	ينتهي	- love	يحب	- stop	يتوقف
- enjoy	يستمتع	- begin	يبدأ	- like	يحب	- hate	يكره
- suggest	يقترح	- start	يبدأ	- prefer	يفضل	- dislike	يكره

1. I love my brother, so we went to his favourite restaurant.

2. Ismail likes being outside and he doesn't like the city.

3. What does he like doing when he is at home?

- يُمكن إستخدام ( to + inf ) بعد ( like, love, prefer, hate, start, begin )

4. Do you like working with other people, or do you prefer to work alone?

- 4) **be called** يُدعى / يُسمى ( صيغة مبني للمجهول )

1. My best friend is called Ali.

2. Why is a computer mouse called a mouse?

called بدون be ؛ إذا كان بعد ضمير الوصل مبني للمجهول يُحذف مع V. to be ونضع P.P.

3. I sat next to a boy called Sami. (= ... a boy who was called Sami.)

(= ...a city which is called ...) We visited a city called Marrakesh. .4

5) **be aged** بالغ من العمر / ذو عُمر

( = Ali is five years old. = Ali is five years in age.) Ali is aged five. .1

Magda, aged five, is frightened of the dark. (= ...who is aged five...) .2

6) **too** أيضاً ؛ تأتي في الإثبات والسؤال في آخر الجملة  
**either** أيضاً ؛ تأتي في النفي في آخر الجملة

We went there for his birthday, too. .1

Are your brothers sitting, too? .2

I know a good restaurant. It's not far from here, either. .3

7) **another = one more / different** آخر ؛ يأتي بعدها اسم مفرد  
**other = more / different** الآخرون ؛ يأتي بعدها اسم جمع  
**others = more / different** الآخرون ؛ لا يأتي اسم بعدها وتُشير الى اسم جمع  
**the other(s) = the rest** الآخر / الآخرون ؛ يأتي بعدها اسم مفرد أو جمع

Name another sports star you like. .1

He swam to a nearby island, but there were no other people there. .2

We always help each other. .3

Some people like the sea; others prefer the mountains. .4

The Great Pyramid is older than the others. .5

We took a bus to the aquarium on the other side of the town. .6

One shop was open, but the others were closed. .7

أحياناً نقول: (( another two... – another three... – another four... ))

I want another five pounds. .8

لاحظ استخدام ( other ) في العبارات التالية

Insects make more people ill than any other animal. .9

Do you know any other special food? .10

There is no other work available at the moment. .11

There is only one other person who could help us. .12

8) **to + inf.** **take** مدة زمنية. يستغرق

It took three hours to drive from Cairo to Alexandria. .1

It takes me two hours to do my homework. .2

9) **go + ( activity + ..ing)** يأتي بعد go الأنشطة والرياضات المنتهية بـ ing

We went shopping to buy a new school uniform for me. .1

She didn't go swimming. She went bowling. .2

- 10) **to / in order to + inf.** من أجل / لكي  
**for + (n. / ...ing)** من أجل / لكي

We went shopping to buy a new school uniform for me. .1

We went shopping for buying a new school uniform for me. .2

We went shopping for a new school uniform for me. .3

- 11) **in** May / 1983 / the morning شهور / سنين / فصول / فترات اليوم / قرون  
**on** Monday / 5<sup>th</sup> May / May 5<sup>th</sup> أيام / تاريخ اليوم / الطوابق  
**at** seven o'clock / night ساعات / الليل

- 12) الأفعال المتعدية ؛ الجملة تحتوي على مفعولين

مفعول عاقل + فعل مُتعد				مفعول عاقل + فعل مُتعد			
pay	pass	sell	deliver	buy	get	make	build
show	lend	bring	offer	find	leave	save	cook
send	read	give	promise	keep	book	order	pour
write	hand	tell	post	call	cut	bake	

We play games with the children and read them stories. .1

= We play games with the children and read stories to them.

Mum bought me a new school uniform. .2

= Mum bought a new school uniform for me.

- 13) **can / will + inf.** فاعل hope فاعل  
**hope** جملة مضارع بسيط فاعل  
**hope to + inf.** فاعل

I hope (that) tomorrow will be a better day. .1

I hope (that) students are friendly in my new school! .2

We hope to go back to school again soon. .3

- 14) **help + (to)** المصدر بـ أو بدون يُساعد  
**help + (to)** المصدر بـ أو بدون  
**help + with** اسم  
**help + with** اسم  
**help + in** اسم

Healthy foods help your body (to) grow. .1

The project helps (to) solve pollution. .2

On Sunday, Mum helped me with my homework. .3

Sometimes I have to help with big problems. .4

We help in the children's hospital. .5

15) Who

( من ) للسؤال عن الفاعل والمفعول العاقل

Adam went shopping with his mum. .1

Who went shopping with his mum?

Whom ( للسؤال عن المفعول العاقل

Who / Whom did Adam go shopping with?

With whom did Adam go shopping?

16) sports (n.)  
sports (adj.)

ألعاب رياضية ( اسم )

رياضي ( صفة )

sports ( hall / centre / club / shop / equipment / shoes / car / stories /  
books / history / event / match / team / games / star / competition )

Encourage your friends to play a sport. .1

Dad likes sports. .2

We went to the sports centre. .3

17) have

يمتلك / لديه ؛ عنده / يتناول / يقضي

They have a beautiful home. .1

I had a maths lesson an hour ago. .2

I have a haircut once a month. .3

We had lunch together in the school canteen. .4

I had a fantastic weekend! .5

18) Adjectives ending in ...ed  
Adjectives ending in ...ing

الصفات المنتهية بـ ( ed ) تصف الشعور بالصفة  
الصفات المنتهية بـ ( ing ) هي ما يُسبب الشعور بالصفة

a tired man ; something or someone had made him tired

a tiring man ; he made us tired

bored شاعر بالملل	boring مُمل	tired مُتعب	tiring مُتعب
excited مُثار/فرحان	exciting مُثير	surprised مندهش	surprising مدهش
terrified مرعوب	terrifying مُرعب	interested مهتم	interesting أشيق

My job is tiring. I am tired. .1

They took us to some exciting places. .2

She meets a lot of interesting characters. .3

They did interesting projects. .4

19) **feel + adj.**

يشعر

If you are nervous, you feel worried about something. .1

( = *He was quite nervous.* )

He felt quite nervous. .2

20) **decide ( to inf. / that )**  
**decide on**

يقرر

يختار

In the end, we decided to go to the theatre. .1

We decided (that) we would go to the theatre. .2

I can't decide what to do. .3

I decided on blue for the bathroom. .4

21) **be good at + n /...ing** جيد في  
**for + n.** جيد لـ

**be at + n /...ing** سيئ في  
**bad for + n.** سيئ لـ

Dad is very good at swimming. .1

Fizzy drinks are always bad for our bodies. .2

22) **arrive in**  
**arrive at**  
**get to**  
**reach**

يصل إلى مكان كبير ( دولة - مدينة - قرية ... ) ؛ دون تحديد الموقع تماماً  
يصل إلى مبنى (موقع مُحدد) ( مكتب - مدرسة - مطار - مستشفى ... )  
يصل إلى مكان كبير أو مُحدد ( لابد أن يأتي بعدها المكان ؛ فعل مُتَعَدٍ )  
يصل إلى مكان كبير أو مُحدد ( لابد أن يأتي بعدها المكان ؛ فعل مُتَعَدٍ )  
لا يأتي حرف جر قبل ( home - here - there )

He arrived in Cairo last Monday. .1

He arrived at school early. .2

arrive بدون ( at أو in )

When does the train arrive? .3

He got to school by bus. .4

After three hours, we reached Alexandria. .5

We won't arrive home until noon on Saturday. .6

He was the first man to arrive there. .7

23) **do** a hobby / a job / a sport / a survey / a project / a journey / activities / art / maths / computer studies / things / research / revision / work / voluntary work / homework / the washing up / the shopping

**make** money / a noise / a mistake / a timetable / a suggestion / a model of / a film / a plan / friends / notes / decisions / predictions / arrangements

24)	look out for	يحذر من	look at	ينظر إلى
	look forward to + (n./...ing)	يتطلع إلى	look for	يبحث عن
	look after / take care of	يعتني بـ	look up	يبحث عن معلومة

1. Where is Adam looking for information about 3D printers?

2. He's looking at websites for information about 3D printers.

3. You should look after your teeth.

25)	win	يفوز / يكسب ( كأس - مباراة - لعبة - سباق - ميدالية - مسابقة - جائزة - انتخابات )
	miss	يفقد / يفوته ( وسيلة مواصلات - شئ - شخص )
	lose	يفقد ؛ يخسر ( شئ - وقت - وزن ) / يهزم ( مباراة - مسابقة - سباق - إنتخابات )

1. It was great at the football stadium. My team won 2-0!

2. I hope she doesn't miss the train.

3. You missed the show. You should have arrived earlier.

4. She was sorry to miss her friend.

5. Habiba has no time to lose. She is always busy.

6. Because I was ill for seven months, I lost my job.

7. I won the first game, and then lost the next one.

26)	play (v.)	يلعب ؛ ألعاب الكرة وبعض الهوايات
	play (v.)	يعزف ؛ مع الآلات الموسيقية مسبقة بـ the
	play (n.)	مسرحية

1. We play games with children.

2. Does he play chess?

3. I enjoy playing the piano.

4. Did you see the play on Thursday?

27)	exhibit	شئ معروض	exhibition	لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية
	funfair	مدينة ملاهي	fair	عرض / معرض لأعمال فنية أو منتجات
	diary	مفكرة يومية	dairy	معرض تجاري أو للإحتفالات
	quiet (adj.)	هادئ	quite (adv.)	مُنتجات أو متجراً ومعمل ألبان
	history	مادة التاريخ	date	إلى حدٍ ما
	remember	يتذكر	remind	تاريخ اليوم / بلحة
	last	يدوم / يستمر	last	يُذكر
	teach	يُعَلِّم / يُدرِّس	learn	الماضي / الأخير / آخر مرة
	open (v.)	يفتح	open (adj.)	يَتَعَلَّم
				مفتوح

close (v.)	يغلق	closed (adj.)	مُغلق
plan (v.)	يُخطط	plan (n.)	خطة
sink (v.)	يغوص	sink (n.)	حوض غسيل

## The Past Simple Tense زمن الماضي البسيط

Form تكوين	Negative نفي	Interrogative إستفهام
<p>I</p> <p>You</p> <p>We</p> <p>They</p> <p>He</p> <p>She</p> <p>It</p> <p>إضافة -d -ed -ied</p> <p>لمصدر الفعل المنتظم</p> <p>والفعل الشاذ يُحفظ</p>	<p>I</p> <p>You</p> <p>We</p> <p>They</p> <p>He</p> <p>She</p> <p>It</p> <p>didn't مصدر</p>	<p>I</p> <p>you</p> <p>we</p> <p>Did they</p> <p>he</p> <p>she</p> <p>it</p> <p>مصدر</p>
<p>I lived in Cairo. -</p> <p>They arrived early. -</p> <p>He studied English. -</p>	<p>I didn't live in Giza. -</p> <p>They didn't arrive late. -</p> <p>He didn't study maths. -</p>	<p>Did you live in Cairo? -</p> <p>Did they arrive late? -</p> <p>What did he study? -</p>
Key Words كلمات دالة	Usage استخدام	
<i>in (1983)</i>	في	1. حدث وقع في الماضي وانتهى
<i>yesterday</i>	بالأمس	I bought my car in 2015. -
<i>(2 days) ago</i>	منذ	2. موقف دائم في الماضي
<i>last (week)</i>	الماضي	Dina lived in Giza for 15 years. -
<i>once</i>	ذات مرة	3. عادة في الماضي
<i>one day</i>	ذات يوم	He travelled a lot when he was -
<i>in the past</i>	في الماضي	young.
<i>How long ago</i>	منذ متى	4. حدثين متتابعين في الماضي
<i>that (day)</i>	ذلك اليوم	I wrote the message. Then, I sent it. -
<i>the last time</i>	آخر مرة	
<i>once upon a time</i>	ذات مرة	5. سرد أحداث في قصة
<i>from (2000) to (2010)</i>	من ... الى ...	Once upon a time there was a king ... -



## ملاحظات

(1) بعض الأفعال غير المنتظمة ( Irregular verbs )

cut	يقطع	cut
hurt	يؤذي	hurt
put	يضع	put
read	يقرأ	read
shut	يغلق	shut

build	يبني	built
catch	يمسك	caught
feel	يشعر	felt
find	يجد	found
make	يصنع	made

eat	يأكل	ate
fall	يقع	fell
see	يرى	saw
swim	يسبح	swam
take	يأخذ	took

(2) ( Verb to be ) في الماضي البسيط

إثبات	نفي	تكملة
I		
He		
She	was	wasn't
It		
اسم مفرد		اسم صفة
You		مكان+حرف جر
We	were	weren't
They		
اسم جمع		

إستفهام	تكملة
I	
he	
Was she	
it	اسم صفة
اسم مفرد	
you	مكان+حرف جر
we	
Were they	
اسم جمع	

- It was a camel. -
- There was a busy market. -
- Ali wasn't tired. -
- Was there a cave in the rocks? -
- Were they at school? -
- There were camels in the desert. -
- Where were they yesterday? -
- Were there any cars on the beach? -

## (3) Verb to have ( في الماضي البسيط

إثبات	نفي	تكملة
I		
You		
We		
They		
اسم جمع	had	didn't have اسم
He		
She		
It		
اسم مفرد		

إستفهام	تكملة
I	
You	
We	
They	
Did	اسم جمع + have
He	
She	
It	
اسم مفرد	

We had lunch at 2 o'clock. -

She didn't have a car. -

Did Ali have lunch at home? -

When did you have a party? -

## قواعد الفعل المنتظم

(1) معظم الأفعال يُضاف لها ( ed )

work	worked	fill	filled	jump	jumped
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(2) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ( e ) ، أضف ( d )

move	moved	agree	agreed	type	typed
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(3) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ( y ) يسبقها حرف ساكن ، إحذف ( y ) ثم أضف ( ied )

study	studied	try	tried	supply	supplied
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(4) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ( y ) يسبقها حرف متحرك ، أضف ( ed )

play	played	pray	prayed	obey	obeyed
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(5) الفعل المكون من مقطع واحد وينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك ، كرر الساكن ثم أضف ( ed )

( fix – fixed / mix – mixed ) –w, –x, –z

shop	shopped	plan	planned	drop	dropped
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(6) الفعل المكون من أكثر من مقطع وينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك ، كرر الساكن إذا كان المقطع الأخير قوياً في النطق (stressed) ، ثم أضف ( ed )

refer	referred	prefer	preferred	regret	regretted
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(7) الفعل المكون من أكثر من مقطع وينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك , لا يُكرر الحرف الأخير إذا كان المقطع الأخير غير قوياً في النطق (unstressed) , ثم أضيف ( ed )

open	opened	offer	offered	visit	visited
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(8) الأفعال المنتهية بـ ( L ) يُضاعف في الإنجليزية البريطانية بعض النظر عن مكان ( stress ) , لكن في الإنجليزية الأمريكية يُضاعف إذا كان المقطع الأخير قوياً في النطق (stressed) , ثم أضيف ( ed )

	British English		American English	
Stressed	control	controlled	control	controlled
Unstressed	travel	travelled	travel	traveled

(9) تُعتبر بعض الأفعال منتظمة في الإنجليزية الأمريكية, و لكن منتظمة أو غير منتظمة في الإنجليزية البريطانية

Am.E	burned	learned	leaned	dreamed	smelled	spelled	spoiled
Br.E	burned	learned	leaned	dreamed	smelled	spelled	spoiled
	burnt	learnt	leant	dreamt	smelt	spelt	spoilt

### قواعد نطق الـ ed

(1) تُنطق / d / لو انتهى الفعل بصوت متحرك أو أحد الأصوات الساكنة التالية  
/ ð /, / b /, / v /, / z /, / ʒ /, / dʒ /, / g /, / m /, / n /, / ɲ /, / ː /

enjoyed	allowed	played	cried	studied	robbed
lived	loved	used	sneezed	changed	climbed
listened	planned	cleaned	boiled	called	smiled

(2) تُنطق / t / لو انتهى الفعل بأحد الأصوات الساكنة التالية  
/ θ /, / p /, / f /, / s /, / ʃ /, / tʃ /, / k /

breathed	helped	laughed	passed	kissed	danced
fixed	washed	wished	watched	asked	baked

(3) تُنطق / ɪd / لو انتهى الفعل بصوت / d / أو / t /

needed	guided	folded	greeted	collected	invited
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## Check point

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: .1

I ..... tennis with my friend yesterday. .1

- a) *play* b) *plays* c) *playing* d) *played*

Last year, I ..... to England on holiday. .2

- a) *went* b) *go* c) *going* d) *goes*

We swam in the lake and ..... the mountain. .3

- a) *climb* b) *climbs* c) *climbing* d) *climbed*

I ..... to the beach and made a sandcastle. .4

- a) *go* b) *went* c) *goes* d) *going*

We camped in the forest and ..... in a tent. .5

- a) *sleep* b) *sleeps* c) *sleeping* d) *slept*

When I was eight, we ..... to Siwa. .6

- a) *went* b) *go* c) *going* d) *are going*

We stayed in London ..... 2013. .7

- a) *for* b) *since* c) *in* d) *when*

The film on TV ..... night was very good. .8

- a) *next* b) *since* c) *last* d) *ago*

Khalid went to the park ten minutes ..... . .9

- a) *since* b) *then* c) *next* d) *ago*

Near our house, there ..... a busy market..10

- a) *were* b) *was* c) *are* d) *be*

The money I took ..... enough to buy the dress..11

- a) *didn't* b) *weren't* c) *wasn't* d) *don't*

Were all you ready for the exam? – Yes, .....12

- a) *we did* b) *I did* c) *I was* d) *We were*

Last summer, my family ..... a nice holiday in Morocco..13

- a) *have* b) *having* c) *has* d) *had*

I didn't ..... into the cave last holiday..14

- a) *went* b) *go* c) *going* d) *goes*

She ..... a coat as it was hot..15

- a) *wears* b) *doesn't wear* c) *didn't wear* d) *wore*

Dad ..... any bread yesterday..16

- a) *bought* b) *buy* c) *doesn't buy* d) *didn't buy*  
..... she at the club yesterday?.17
- a) *Were* b) *Was* c) *Does* d) *Did*  
How ..... your first day at prep school?.18
- a) *did* b) *was* c) *were* d) *am*  
Where ..... you born, Ahmed?.19
- a) *was* b) *did* c) *have* d) *were*  
Did you ..... in the sea?.20
- a) *swim* b) *swam* c) *swimming* d) *to swim*  
What time ..... you go to sleep last night?.21
- a) *do* b) *did* c) *are* d) *were*  
Who ..... on TV in his program yesterday? .22
- a) *spoke* b) *did speak* c) *speak* d) *is speaking*

### Read and correct the underlined words: .1

- ( ..... ) They didn't travel by car. They walk. (1
- ( ..... ) Abo Treka played well and score three goals. (2
- ( ..... ) I eat delicious food yesterday. (3
- ( ..... ) My father buy a new car last week. (4
- ( ..... ) We have a test in our English lesson yesterday. (5
- ( ..... ) Hala is ill last week. (6
- ( ..... ) There was camels on the beach. (7
- ( ..... ) I don't go to school yesterday. (8
- ( ..... ) Mariam didn't wanted to go into the cave. (9
- ( ..... ) Sayed didn't swam in the lake at Siwa. (10
- ( ..... ) He swam in the sea, but he saw any dolphins. (11
- ( ..... ) Tamer don't happy last night. (12
- ( ..... ) She didn't at school yesterday. (13
- ( ..... ) Do they see a film yesterday? (14
- ( ..... ) Were you go to school yesterday? (15
- ( ..... ) What do you eat for dinner last night? (16
- ( ..... ) Were your brother with you yesterday? (17

- ( ..... ) Did you visits Aswan last year? (18)
- ( ..... ) What did Yunis see and did there? (19)
- ( ..... ) How did the match yesterday? (20)
- ( ..... ) Why is Ali sad last night? (21)
- ( ..... ) Did you see the football match next night? (22)

## Asking and answering questions using past simple

### Questions

### Answers

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <i>Did you play tennis yesterday?</i> (1 | <i>Yes, I played tennis yesterday.</i> (1         |
| <i>Did he water the plants?</i> (2       | <i>No, he didn't water the plants.</i> (2         |
| <i>Did she play volleyball?</i> (3       | <i>No, she played tennis.</i> (3                  |
| <i>When was Dina's birthday?</i> (4      | <i>Dina's birthday was in October.</i> (4         |
| <i>What did you have last night?</i> (5  | <i>I had a strange dream last night.</i> (5       |
| <i>Where did you go last weekend?</i> (6 | <i>I went to the museum last weekend.</i> (6      |
| <i>How did they go to Cairo?</i> (7      | <i>They went to Cairo by train.</i> (7            |
| <i>How long did the match take?</i> (8   | <i>The match took two hours.</i> (8               |
| <i>Why did you thank him?</i> (9         | <i>We thanked him for coming to the party.</i> (9 |
| <i>Who examined Mona?</i> (10            | <i>A clever doctor examined Mona.</i> (10         |
| <i>Who did a clever doctor examine?</i>  |   |

Unit  
7

## How was your weekend?

Lessons  
3 & 4

## ملاحظات لغوية Language notes

- 1) like = similar to  
like = for example  
such as = for example  
as

مثل ؛ للتشبيه  
مثل ؛ على سبيل المثال  
مثل ؛ على سبيل المثال  
ك ؛ لوصف شخص أو شيء / و لوصف الغرض من شيء

1. Her hair is so soft. It is like silk.

2. In traditional music you can hear instruments like drums and the ney.

3. There are different styles of music such as classical, jazz and opera.

4. My uncle works as a doctor.

5. They were all dressed as clowns.

6. You can use that glass as a vase.

- 2) the same (as)  
similar (to)

نفس الشيء ؛ دون إختلاف كبير  
متشابهه في بعض الصفات

1. Icons aren't always the same on all phones or laptops.

2. The oud is similar to the guitar, but it usually has more strings.

3. Ali and I look so similar.

4. Do you all like the same type of music?

- 3) and  
also

تستخدم and لربط جملتين ؛ ربط ( فاعلين , فعلين , مفعولين )  
تأتي also في بداية الجملة وقبل الفعل الأساسي ، وبعد المساعد

1. Ali and I like swimming.

2. He goes to all of my lessons and we have lunch together.

3. He went to the hospital and visited his sick friend.

4. We went to the market and the zoo.

5. Her father was out of work. Also, her mother was in poor health.

6. Ali speaks English. He also speaks Turkish.

7. Sami has a mobile. I also have a mobile.

8. Dina is good at Arabic. She is also good at English.

- 4) فاعل be صفة to مصدر

1. It is difficult to read your handwriting.

It is good for you to write down notes during the lesson. .2

5) **which = that** محل الفاعل أو المفعول الغير عاقل

This is a string instrument that you play with your fingers. .1

Do you have any hobbies that / which you both like? .2

6) **learn (how) to + inf.** **teach + n.**  
**learn (about) + n.** **to inf.مفعول**

I learned (how) to play the trumpet when I was about 12. .1

He learns English to travel abroad. .2

We learnt about the geography of Egypt. .3

Who taught you to play the trumpet? .4

My father taught me (how) to play the trumpet. .5

7) **alone (adj.) , (adv.)** ; without other people بمفرده ( بعد الفعل )  
**alone (adj.)** ; only ; without any others بمفرده (بعد إسم أو ضمير)  
**lonely (adj.)** ; unhappy because you are وحيد / يشعر بالوحدة  
 not with other people

Crusoe was alone on the island. .1

Do you like living alone? .2

She decided to climb the mountain alone. .3

The shoes alone cost 300. .4

She alone must decide what to do. .5

She lives alone and often feels lonely. .6

She gets lonely now that all the kids have left home. .7

8) **to inf.مفعول** **need + ( to inf. / n. ) - need** يحتاج

We all need to learn and study. .1

Who do you think needs help? .2

I need you to do something. .3

9) **best / most / a lot / very much** **like** إسم

What type of music do you like? – I like jazz music best. .1

10) **without + ( ...ing / إسم )** بدون



1. You shouldn't study for long hours without taking a break.

2. Crusoe lived on the island without any people.

3. I couldn't have done it without you.

11) لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية

a long (adj.) طويل along (adv.) على طول / بمحاذاة  
a way (n.) طريق / طريقة ؛ أسلوب away (adv.) بعيداً

1. In some countries, children live a long way from their school.

2. Today I walked along the beach again.

3. Some people may use this information in a way you do not want.

4. Heidi is very sad to be away from her grandfather.

## How to make a question كيفية تكوين السؤال

الأفعال المساعدة و الأفعال الناقصة

المصدر الزمن	Be يكون	Do يفعل	Have يمتلك	أفعال ناقصة
مضارع	am, is, are	do, does	have, has	Modal Verbs
ماضي	was, were	did	had	
تصريف ثالث	been	done	had	
They We You	are were	do	have	can could will would shall should may might must
I	am	did	had	
He She It	is was	does	has	

هناك نوعان من الأسئلة :-

1) سؤال بمعنى هل , وتكون الإجابة عليه بـ Yes, No

ويبدأ بتقديم الفعل المساعد أو الفعل الناقص على الفاعل ؛ في الجدول التالي

2) سؤال يبدأ بأداة إستفهام , وتكون الإجابة حسب معنى أداة الإستفهام

تكملة	فاعل	فعل مساعد
Am	I	
Was		
Is	he she	

تكملة	فاعل	فعل مساعد
I		
Do	you we	

تكملة	فاعل	فعل مساعد
I		
Did	you we	

Was	it	مكان + حرف جر ,	they	مصدر	أو	they	مصدر
Are	you		he	فعل		he	فعل
Were	we	...ing	Does	she	ناقص	she	ناقص
	they		it	it		it	

تكوين سؤال بفعل مساعد أو فعل ناقص

Sentence	Question	Answer
He is a teacher. (1)	Is he a teacher?	Yes, he is. - No, he isn't.
I am happy. (2)	Are you happy?	Yes, I am. - No, I'm not.
She was at home. (3)	Was she at home?	Yes, she was. - No, she wasn't.
I was writing. (4)	Were you writing?	Yes, I was. - No, I wasn't.
I like fruit as it's good. (5)	Do you like fruit?	Yes, I do. - No, I don't.
She lives in Cairo. (6)	Does she live in Cairo?	Yes, she does. - No, she doesn't.
They like tennis. (7)	Do they like tennis?	Yes, they do. - No, they don't.
He goes to work by bus. (8)	Does he go to work by bus?	Yes, he does. - No, he doesn't.
We made a cake yesterday. (9)	Did you make a cake yesterday?	Yes, we did. - No, we didn't.
I can swim. (10)	Can you swim?	Yes, I can. - No, I can't.
I would like juice. (11)	Would you like juice?	Yes, I would. - No, I wouldn't.

have + اسم	فعل أساسي	Answer
They have a car. (12)	Do they have a car?	Yes, they do. - No, they don't.
She has a phone. (13)	Does she have a phone?	Yes, she does. - No, she doesn't.
I had lunch at 2. (14)	Did you have lunch at 2?	Yes, I did. - No, I didn't.
have got + اسم	فعل مساعد	Answer
They have got a car. (15)	Have they got a car?	Yes, they have. - No, they haven't.
She has got a phone. (16)	Has she got a phone?	Yes, she has. - No, she hasn't.

## Question Words أدوات الإستفهام

What	ما / ماذا لغير العاقل	How much	كم ثمن	What price
What colour	ما لون	How old	كم عمر	What age
What time	ما الوقت	How fast	كم سرعة	What speed
What kind of	ما نوع	How big	كم حجم / مقياس	What size

Where	أين (المكان)	How high	كم ارتفاع	What height
When	متى (الزمن)	How tall	كم طول	What height
Why	لماذا (السبب)	How heavy	كم وزن	What weight
Which	أى (للإختيار)	How deep	كم عمق	What depth
Who / Whom	من (للعاقل)	How wide	كم اتساع	What width
Whose	ملك من	How long	كم طول المدة / المسافة	What length
How	كيف (الحال-الوسيلة)	How much	كم كميته	How many
How far	كم بعد المسافة	How often = How many times		كم عدد المرات

## تكوين سؤال بأداة إستفهام

... ؟ تكلمة + فاعل + فعل مساعد + أداة إستفهام	
Sentence الجملة	Question السؤال
He is a teacher. (1)	What is his job? – What does he do?
I am fine. (2)	How are you?
She was at home. (3)	Where was she?
I was writing. (4)	What were you doing?
I like fruit as it's good. (5)	Why do you like fruit?
She lives in Cairo. (6)	Where does she live?
They play tennis. (7)	What do they play?
He goes to work by bus. (8)	How does he go to work?
We made a cake yesterday. (9)	When did you make a cake?
I can swim. (10)	What can you do?
I would like juice. (11)	What would you like?
They have three cars. (12)	How many cars do they have?
She has a glass of juice. (13)	How much juice does she have?
I had lunch at 2. (14)	When did you have lunch?
They have got three cars. (15)	How many cars have they got?
She has got a glass of juice. (16)	How much juice has she got?

Unit  
7

## How was your weekend?

Lessons  
5 & 6

## Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

- 1) ask + (to inf. / for n.) (to inf. / for n.) ask -مفعول

The teacher asked to see me. .1

He asked for some food. .2

Mum asked me to go to the shops. .3

We should ask our teacher for help if we have a problem. .4

- 2) plan to مصدر

يُخطط

We planned to look around. .5

He planned (how) to spend his prize money. .6

- 3) stop to مصدر  
stop ...ing  
stop ...ing -مفعول

يتوقف لـ

يتوقف عن فعل شئ

يمنع شخص من فعل شئ

I stopped to buy some fruit. .1

I lost all my work because my laptop stopped working. .2

Should I stop him playing all computer games? .3

- 4) try + to inf.  
try + ...ing / n.

يُحاول ؛ بكل جهده

يُجرب ؛ لكي يرى ما سيحدث

I tried to do my maths homework. .1

You should try getting up earlier in the mornings. .2

I'd like to try fish with rice. .3

- 5) so + جملة السبب , جملة النتيجة  
so + صفة / ظرف = very

لذلك

جداً

It was very windy, so we couldn't have a barbecue. .1

The house is so beautiful. .2

He spoke so quietly that I could hardly hear him. .3

- 6) **first** أولاً - **then** ثم - **second** - التالي **next** - التالي / بعد ذلك **finally** - في النهاية  
تُستخدم الكلمات السابقة عند توضيح خطوات فعل شيء ما , وعند سرد أحداث أو رواية قصة

1. **First, I studied my lessons. Then, I tried to do my homework.**

- 7) **drive +** مواصل + يقود  
**drive +** شخص يوصل شخص بالسيارة

1. **I got in the car with my family and we drove to Siwa.**

2. **My father drove us to the park on Saturday.**

- 8) **get into / out of** يركب / ينزل a car, a taxi, a canoe  
**get on / off** a plane, a train, a bus, a ferry, a bicycle, a horse

1. **I got into / in the car with my family and we drove to Siwa.**

2. **We usually get on the train ten minutes before it leaves.**

- 9) لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية
- |                 |                  |                |                                    |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>paper</b>    | الورق ؛ مادة خام | <b>picnic</b>  | نزهة في الهواء الطلق لتناول الطعام |
| <b>a paper</b>  | صحيفة            | <b>journey</b> | رحلة قصيرة أو طويلة في مركبة       |
| <b>peppers</b>  | الفلفل           | <b>trip</b>    | رحلة قصيرة والعودة مرة أخرى        |
| <b>terrible</b> | فظيع ؛ سئ        | <b>voyage</b>  | رحلة بحرية                         |
| <b>terrific</b> | فظيع ؛ رائع      | <b>flight</b>  | رحلة طيران                         |

## Language قواعد اللغة

- 1) **because = as = since** جملة النتيجة لأن  
جملة السبب

1. **My last weekend was great because I went to the bowling alley.**

2. **The road to the park was terrible because there were so many cars.**

3. **The shop was closed because it was only 6:30 am!**

4. **Because my football team lost 5 – 2, I was very sad.**

5. **Because we were all very tired, we stayed in the hotel.**

- 2) **Although** جملة الوضع الحالي , جملة التناقض على الرغم من ؛ للتناقض  
**although** جملة التناقض لا تُسبق **although** بـ ( , )

1. **Although we planned to have a barbecue, it was very windy.**

2. **Although it was a long journey, I enjoyed reading a book in the car.**

3. **She went to school although she felt ill.**

3) لكن ؛ للتعليق على جملة جملة الوضع الحالي , although = but , جملة التناقض

1. The pizza was really good, although it was expensive.

2. My weekend was OK, although I had lots of homework.

3. The English book was good, although I didn't understand every word!

## Speaking Skills مهارات التحدث

### Asking and responding to past events

السؤال والرد على أحداث ماضية

1. How was your weekend?

- It was (really / very) interesting.

- It was great / fantastic.

2. What was the food like?

- It was (really / very) good.

- It was OK.

3. How was your maths lesson?

- It was (really) bad.

- It was terrible.

Unit  
8

## The amazing world around us

Lessons  
1 & 2

## Language notes

## 1) make مصدر / صفة + مفعول

يجعل

.1 This crowd of visitors makes the Great Pyramid noisier.

.2 Which sport makes her feel happy?

## 2) How + ( adj. ) = What + ( n. )

How much	كم ثمن	What price	How tall	كم طول	What height
How much	كم كمية	What quantity	How high	كم ارتفاع	What height
How old	كم عمر	What age	How heavy	كم وزن	What weight
How fast	كم سرعة	What speed	How deep	كم عمق	What depth
How big	كم حجم / مقاس	What size	How wide	كم اتساع	What width
How many	كم عدد	What number	How long	كم طول المدة / المسافة	What length

= What age are you?

.1 How old are you?

*I am twelve years old.*

= What length is this road?

.2 How long is this road?

*It is 220 km long.*

= What height is that tower?

.3 How tall is that tower?

*It is 623 m tall.*

## 3) Saying numbers قراءة الأرقام

We write	We say
453,000	<i>four hundred and thirty-five thousand</i>
37,000,000	<i>thirty-seven million</i>
37,453,191	<i>thirty-seven million, four hundred and thirty-five thousand, one hundred and ninety-one</i>

## 4) about - حوالي just under - أقل بقليل more than - أكثر من

نستخدم هذه التعبيرات عند عدم التأكد من العدد أو الكمية

.1 The population of Bangkok is more than 10 million.

.2 The Leaning Tower of Pisa is just under 850 years old.

.3 The population of Brasilia is about four and a half million.

## 5) hundred / thousand / million

لا تُجمع إذا جاء قبلها عدد , وتُجمع إذا جاء بعدها of

1. You can see about a million beautiful flowers in the city's park.  
 2. Every year, millions of people come to see the pyramids of Egypt.

6) high  
tall  
long

مرتفع / عالي ؛ ( رف , سور , حائط , جبل , تل , مبنى , سقف ... )  
 طويل رأسي ؛ ( مبنى , سور , شجرة , أشخاص )  
 طويل أفقي / أشياء ؛ ( طريق , طابور , فستان , شعر ... )

1. Abraj Al-Bait Clock Tower in Saudi Arabia is 610 metres high.

2. I put the books on a high shelf.

3. My brother is tall.

4. The Great Pyramid of Giza is 146 metres tall.

5. The Tahya Masr Bridge is about 450 m long.

6. We're still a long way from the station.

7) every day = daily (adv.)  
everyday = daily (adj.)كل يوم  
يومي

1. You should do exercise every day.

2. We use technology in our everyday life.

## 8) first (adj.) (adv.)

( أول ؛ الأول ) , ( أولاً ؛ لأول مرة )

1. This is my first visit to Paris.

2. She was one of the first to arrive.

3. Ali came first in the race.

4. The building first opened in 2011.

## 9)

لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية

around = about  
 around = round  
 round  
 population  
 pollution  
 tower  
 towel  
 bridge  
 fridge

حوالي / تقريباً  
 حول  
 كروي / مُستدير  
 سكان  
 تلوث  
 برج  
 فوطة  
 كوبري  
 ثلاجة

village  
 town  
 city  
 capital  
 country  
 the country  
 the countryside  
 planet  
 continent

قرية  
 مدينة صغيرة  
 مدينة كبيرة  
 عاصمة  
 دولة  
 الريف  
 الريف  
 كوكب  
 قارة



# Adjectiveالصفة

- الصفة هي كلمة تصف اسم , ولا تُجمع حتى ولو كان الاسم الموصوف جمع
- الصفة تسبق الاسم أو تأتي بعد بعض الأفعال (be, become, get, go, grow, look, feel...)

## Long and short adjectives

- هناك نوعان من الصفات :
- صفة قصيرة ; ذات مقطع واحد ( One-syllable ) ويُضاف لها ( er / est )
- صفة طويلة ; لها أكثر من مقطع (more than one syllable) وتأخذ ( more / most )

(1) الصفات ذات مقطع واحد يُضاف لها er / est

- short - cheap - slow - near - soft - big - wide

(2) الصفات التالية ذات مقطعين ومنتهاية بـ ( y ) تُقلب إلى ( i ) ويُضاف er / est

- dirty - empty - happy - hungry - pretty - thirsty  
- easy - funny - heavy - lucky - silly - tidy

(3) الصفات المكونة من مقطعين ( منتهية بـ ful / less / ing / ed أو نهايات أخرى ) , والصفات المكونة من أكثر من مقطعين تأخذ more / most

- useful - helpless - boring - pleasing - annoyed - foolish  
- beautiful - difficult - expensive - generous - interesting - wonderful

أولاً : صفات المقطع الواحد

Adjective الصفة	Comparison المقارنة ؛ بين اثنين	Superlative التفضيل ؛ واحد على مجموعة	ملاحظات
short	shorter than	the shortest	معظم الصفات في المقارنة
cheap	cheaper than	the cheapest	صفة + er + than
slow	slower than	the slowest	في التفضيل + est the + صفة

large	<i>larger</i>	<i>than</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>largest</i>	صفة منتهية بـ e يُضاف r / st
wide	<i>wider</i>	<i>than</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>widest</i>	
big	<i>bigger</i>	<i>than</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>biggest</i>	صفة منتهية بصوت ساكن
fat	<i>fatter</i>	<i>than</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>fattest</i>	قبله صوت متحرك
thin	<i>thinner</i>	<i>than</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>thinnest</i>	يُضاعف الساكن

1. Shady is a young boy.

2. Shady is younger than Ali.

3. Shady is the youngest boy in class / of all students.

ثانياً : صفة ذات مقطعين ومنتهية بـ ( y )

Adjective	Comparison	Superlative	ملاحظات
happy	<i>happier</i> <i>than</i> <i>the</i>	<i>happiest</i>	صفة ذات مقطعين ومنتهية
heavy	<i>heavier</i> <i>than</i> <i>the</i>	<i>heaviest</i>	بـ ( y ) تُقلب إلى ( i )
easy	<i>easier</i> <i>than</i> <i>the</i>	<i>easiest</i>	ويُضاف er / est

1. Amira is a happy girl.

2. Amira is happier than her brother.

3. Amira is the happiest girl in the family.

ثالثاً : صفات غير منتظمة (تُحفظ كما هي)

Adjective	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
<i>good / well</i> جيد / بصحة جيدة	<i>better</i> <i>than</i>	<i>the best</i>
<i>bad / badly</i> سيئ / بشكل سيئ	<i>worse</i> <i>than</i>	<i>the worst</i>
<i>little</i> قليل	<i>less</i> <i>than</i>	<i>the least</i>
<i>many / much / a lot of</i> كثير	<i>more</i> <i>than</i>	<i>the most</i>
<i>far</i> بعيد ( مسافة )	<i>farther</i> <i>than</i>	<i>the farthest</i>
بعيد / كثير ( مسافة / إسم معنوي )	<i>further</i> <i>than</i>	<i>the furthest</i>

1. Ali is a good student.

2. Ali is better than Sami.

3. Ali is the best student in our class.

4. The Red Pyramid is farther / further away than the Great Pyramid.

5. ( NOT: ... farther ... ) Call me if you need further information.

6. ( more problems ) If you have further problems, let me know.

رابعاً : صفات طويلة المقطع

Adjective	Comparative degree			Superlative degree	
	<i>more</i> <i>less</i>	صفة طويلة	<i>than</i> <i>than</i>	<i>the most</i> <i>the least</i>	صفة طويلة
useful	<i>more</i>	useful	<i>than</i>	<i>the most</i>	useful
boring	<i>more</i>	boring	<i>than</i>	<i>the most</i>	boring
beautiful	<i>more</i>	beautiful	<i>than</i>	<i>the most</i>	beautiful
interesting	<i>more</i>	interesting	<i>than</i>	<i>the most</i>	interesting

1. English is an interesting language.
2. English is more interesting than Spanish.
3. English is the most interesting subject.
4. Tennis is less dangerous than football.
5. This is the least popular book in the library.

ملاحظات على صفات المقارنة

- 1 تكوين السؤال على صفات المقارنة  
 1. Shady is younger than Ali.  
 Who is younger than Ali?  
 Who is younger, Shady or Ali?
- 2 English is more interesting than Spanish.  
 Which language is more interesting than Spanish?  
 Which is more interesting, English or Spanish?

- 2 يأتي بعد ( **than** ) ضمير مفعول فقط ( كطرف ثاني ) أو ضمير فاعل بشرط أن يتبعه فعل أو جملة  
 1. Amira is happier than me.  
 2. Amira is happier than I am.  
 3. The rain was heavier than I thought.
- 3 لاحظ استخدام الإسم بين ( **er** ) صفة ) و ( **than** )  
 1. Ali is a better student than Sami.

(4) يُمكن إستخدام صيغة المقارنة بدون ( **than** ) في حالة عدم ذكر طرف المقارنة الثاني

1. **We need a bigger house.**

2. **Ali is intelligent, but Sami is more intelligent.**

(5) يُمكن إستخدام صيغة المقارنة بدون ( **than** ) لوصف كيف يتغير الشئ وبيان الفرق بين شيئين

1. **Hala is getting taller.**

2. **Ali is getting older and more intelligent.**

(6) قبل صفات المقارنة يمكن وضع ( **much = a lot = far = even** ) والتي تعنى ( جداً ) ، أو ( **a bit = a little = slightly** ) والتي تعنى ( إلى حد ما - قليلاً ) ؛ لبيان مقدار المقارنة

1. **Bangkok is much older than Brasilia.**

2. **The Nile is even longer than the Amazon.**

3. **Travelling by bus is a lot cheaper than going by plane.**

4. **Travelling by plane is much more expensive.**

### Check point

### صفات المقارنة

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. My sister is ..... because she is going on holiday soon.

a) **excited** b) **exciting** c) **excites** d) **excitement**

2. Karim is a ..... boy.

a) **as strong** b) **strongest** c) **strong** d) **strong as**

3. Our school is ..... than our house.

a) **big** b) **bigger** c) **biggest** d) **the biggest**

4. Living in the country is ..... than living in a big city.

a) **quite** b) **quiet** c) **quieter** d) **quietest**

5. Who is ....., Ahmed or Sami?

a) **short** b) **shortest** c) **shorter** d) **most short**

6. My sister is three years older ..... me.

a) **that** b) **as** c) **than** d) **for**

7. No subject is ..... interesting than English.

a) **little** b) **more** c) **few** d) **fewer**

8. Parachuting is more dangerous ..... football.

a) **as** b) **then** c) **than** d) **from**

9. The country is ..... crowded than the city.

- a) *little* b) *few* c) *fewer* d) *less*  
Football is ..... than tennis in Egypt..10  
a) *more popular* b) *as popular* c) *popular* d) *the most popular*

## Read and correct the underlined words: .2

- ( ..... ) I think the blue dress is nice than the red dress. (1)  
( ..... ) That mountain was more high than we thought. (2)  
( ..... ) Egypt is sunnier and hot than Germany. (3)  
My cousins felt happyer after they moved to a new flat. (4)  
( ..... )  
( ..... ) Cheese is badder for you than fruit. (5)  
( ..... ) A lion is louder and stronger then a horse. (6)  
The market is more far from my house than the school. (7)  
( ..... )  
( ..... ) I think motorbikes are dangerous than bikes. (8)  
( ..... ) Adel is tall, but Rami is tall. (9)  
Let's buy green apples because the red apples are expensiver. (10)  
( ..... )

## ملاحظات على صفات التفضيل

1) تكوين السؤال على صفات التفضيل

1. Shady is the youngest boy in class.

Who is the youngest boy in class?

2. English is the most interesting of all.

Which subject is the most interesting?

1) تُستخدم ( the ) قبل الأعداد الترتيبية و ( only, same, next )

1. Who was the first person to walk on the moon?

2. This is the only pen I've got.

3. We went to the same school.

2) تُحذف ( the ) من الأعداد الترتيبية بعد صفة الملكية أو ( s' الملكية )

1. Imhotep is known as the world's first genius.

3) تُحذف ( the ) من صيغة التفضيل بعد الأعداد الترتيبية وبعد صفة الملكية أو ( s' الملكية )

1. Cairo is the first largest city in Africa.

2. What is your greatest achievement?
3. The Tahya Masr is the world's widest suspension bridge.
4. (most) ( ) بدون (the) بمعنى (very) قبل الصفة أو الحال  
1. The book you lent me was most interesting.
5. (best / most) ( ) بدون (the) في نهاية الجملة بمعنى الأكثر  
1. Of all sports, I like tennis best.
6. لاحظ استخدام (from) مع (farthest) واستخدام (to) مع (nearest)  
1. Aswan is the farthest / furthest city from Cairo.  
2. Benha is the nearest city to Cairo.
7. يمكن وضع (by far – easily – nearly) قبل صفات التفضيل  
1. Football is by far the most popular sport in the world.  
2. I'm nearly the oldest in the class.

### Check point

### صفات التفضيل

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:
1. Mount Everest is the ..... mountain in the world.  
a) high b) highest c) higher d) most high
2. Paris is ..... city in France.  
a) bigger b) the biggest c) big d) biggest
3. My grandfather is ..... member in the family.  
a) old b) oldest c) the oldest d) older
4. He is ..... football player I have ever seen.  
a) good b) better c) the best d) best
5. This is ..... film I've ever seen.  
a) bad b) worse c) the worst d) worst
6. The world's ..... suspension bridge opened in Cairo.  
a) widest b) wide c) wider d) the widest
7. I think that English is the ..... important language.  
a) most b) more c) very d) much
8. I think spring is the ..... beautiful season of the year.  
a) more b) less c) as d) most

- Mountain climbing is ..... dangerous sport of all. 9  
 a) the b) the most c) more d) less  
 Some people think that maths is ..... subject of all. 10  
 a) difficult b) more difficult c) most difficult d) the most difficult

Read and correct the underlined words: 2

- ( ..... ) Whales are the big animals in the world. (1)  
 ( ..... ) This is the cheaper mobile I've ever seen. (2)  
 ( ..... ) The Nile is long river in the world. (3)  
 ( ..... ) My uncle is old person in my family. (4)  
 ( ..... ) This is the more interesting story I've ever read. (5)  
 ( ..... ) The hotel by the park is the modernest hotel. (6)  
 Insects are the more dangerous animals in the world. (7)  
 ( ..... )  
 ( ..... ) Mountain climbing is expensive sport of all. (8)  
 ( ..... ) Tom isn't a good student. His marks are bad of all. (9)  
 ( ..... ) The good time to cross the bridge is at sunset. (10)

## Similarity صيغة التعبير عن التساوي

- 1) نستخدم ( as ) صفة ( as بمعنى مثل ؛ ولابد أن تكون الصفة بدون إضافات ( طويلة أو قصيرة ) ويأتي بعدهم الطرف الثاني إما ( إسم أو ضمير مفعول ) , أو ضمير فاعل بشرط أن يكون بعده فعل

1. She is as young as him.

= She is as young as he is.

2. Sami is as old as Ali.

as ... ( إسم ) ( be + the same + +

= Sami is the same age as Ali.

( إسم ) ( be + the same +

= Sami and Ali are ( of ) the same age.

( إسم ) ( have + the same +

= They have the same age.

- 2) عند نفي صفة التساوي نستخدم ( not as /so ..... as )

1. Dina is not as /so old as Heba.

= They are not ( of ) the same age.

= Dina is younger than Heba.

= Heba is older than Dina.

= Heba is the older of the two.

2. It is not so / as hot as it was yesterday.

Unit  
8

## The amazing world around us

Lessons  
3 & 4

## ملاحظات لغوية Language notes

- 1) proud of ( n. / ...ing )  
proud to + inf.

فخور

1. I am proud of my father.

2. I am proud of being a teacher.

3. I am proud to be a teacher.

- 2) mathematics / physics / social studies / gymnastics /  
athletics / cards / news / home economics / politics

بعض الكلمات تنتهي بـ (s) هي أسماء مفردة بالإضافة إلى information / furniture / equipment

1. Social studies is my favourite subject.

2. There is a lot of information on the internet.

3. The furniture in the restaurant isn't comfortable.

- 3) Verbs + ( n. / ...ing

بعض الأفعال يأتي بعدها ( اسم أو ... ing

- go	يذهب	- finish	ينتهي	- love	يحب	- stop	يتوقف
- enjoy	يستمتع	- begin	يبدأ	- like	يحب	- hate	يكره
- suggest	يقترح	- start	يبدأ	- prefer	يفضل	- dislike	يكره

1. They started building the bridge in 2016.

2. Many people enjoy walking across the bridge.

3. Ismail likes being outside and he doesn't like the city.

- يُمكن استخدام ( to + inf ) بعد ( like, love, prefer, hate, start, begin )

4. Do you like working with other people, or do you prefer to work alone?

- 4) make مصدر / صفة + مفعول

يجعل

1. Insects make more people ill than any other animal.

2. What made you change your mind?

- 5) a day = per day = for each day = every day

في كل يوم

1. It is a good idea to eat between two and four pieces of fruit a day.



(= ... *per week.*) It costs two pounds a week. .2

(= ... *300 kilometre an / per hour.*) It can fly at more than 300 km/h. .3

6) فاعل be صفة to مصدر

Doing a sport is very important to be healthy. .1

It is important to be polite when you give your opinion. .2

7) + إسم + صيغة تفضيل (to مصدر for / إسم)

What is the best place to play tennis near here? .1

What is the best place for a holiday? .2

The best time to cross the bridge is at sunset. .3

Thursday evening isn't the most expensive time to go to a sports club. .4

8) لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية

a long (adj.)	طويل	along (adv.)	على طول / بمحاذاة
a way to / of	طريق / أسلوب ؛ طريقة	away (adv.)	بعيداً
cross	يعبر	across (adv.)	عبر
I'm afraid, ...	آسف / أخشى	I'm afraid of	خائف من

## Asking for opinion السؤال عن الرأي

What do you think of / about ... عبارة إسمية / إسم؟ ... .1

- What do you think about going to the sports club tonight?

What is your opinion of / about ... عبارة إسمية / إسم؟ ... .2

- What is your opinion of doing a sport every week?

How do you feel about ... عبارة إسمية / إسم؟ ... .3

- How do you feel about the new TV show?

Do you think / agree that ..... جملة؟ ..... .4

- Do you think that Cairo is the biggest city in the world?

- Do you agree that tourists are very important for our country?

## Expressing opinions إعطاء الرأي

I think / believe ..... جملة .1

In my opinion, ..... جملة .2

- I think Dahab has the most beautiful beach in Egypt.

- In my opinion, science is the most difficult of all.

3. + I'm sure (that) جملة

- I'm sure that the sports club is the best place to play tennis.

### Expressing agreement

التعبير عن الموافقة

1. I agree with you.

2. I think so.

3. I feel the same as you about that.

4. That's what I think.

5. That's how I feel.

6. I couldn't agree more.

7. Exactly.

8. Absolutely.

### Expressing disagreement

التعبير عدم الموافقة

1. I disagree.

2. I don't agree.

3. I don't think so.

4. I don't have the same opinion.

5. I don't feel the same as you about

that.

6. I'm afraid that ... / I'm sorry, but, ...

7. I'm not sure about that.

8. You are wrong!

9. What? No way?

## Asking about comparatives and superlatives

السؤال عن مقارنة الصفات بين اثنين والتفضيل

1. Which ( اسم ) is more do you think (صفة طويلة , طرف أول or طرف ثاني)?

- Which subject do you think is more difficult, English or science?

2. Which ( اسم ) is (صفة قصيرة , er + طرف أول or طرف ثاني)?

- Which sport do you think is better, football or tennis?

3. What is the most + اسم + صفة طويلة?

- What is the most difficult subject at school?

4. Which do you think is the most + اسم + صفة طويلة?

- Which do you think is the most difficult subject at school?

5. Which اسم is the صفة قصيرة? + est

- Which building is the oldest?

6. Which do you think is the صفة قصيرة? + est

- Which do you think is the ugliest building?

7. What is the صفة قصيرة + اسم? + est you can think of?

- What is the best book you can think of?

Unit  
8

## The amazing world around us

Lessons  
5 & 6

## Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

- 1) 

There is / was	to مصدر ...ing	There are / were	to مصدر ...ing
اسم مفرد		اسم جمع	

1. There is so much to do in Dahab.

2. There was a famous orchestra playing in a few weeks.

3. There are thousands of fish to see here.

4. There were planes flying in the sky.

- 2) 

one of +	اسم جمع	واحد من
----------	---------	---------

1. One of the most beautiful parts of the museum is the entrance.

2. One of my friends likes maths.

- 3) 

expect + ( to inf. /	جملة	يتوقع
----------------------	------	-------

1. He didn't expect to see me.

2. People expect that moving the museum will take many years.

- *It is expected that moving the museum will take many years.*

- *Moving the museum is expected to take many years.*

- 4) 

during +	عبارة إسمية / اسم	أثناء / خلال
----------	-------------------	--------------

1. I'm sure the Valley of the Kings gets busier later on during the day.

2. He had an accident during his way to the other town.

3. Our teacher asks us not to be nervous during the test.

- 5) 

reason	for + n.	سبب معنوي
the reason	(why) + جملة	سبب معنوي أو مادي
cause	of + n.	سبب مادي
cause (v.)		يُسبب

1. She didn't give any reasons for her decision.

2. The reason (why) I don't like tests is that they make me nervous.

3. I'd like to know the reason why you are so late.

What was the cause of the accident outside the museum? .4

High prices cause many problems. .5

6) **to inf. مفعول + allow +**

يسمح

My father will allow me to go to Ali's party. .1

It isn't allowed to smoke here. .2

You aren't allowed to smoke here. .3

Smoking here isn't allowed. .4

7) **use مفعول to مصدر**  
**use مفعول (...ing) for ( اسم أو**

يستخدم

We still use lighthouses to warn boats and ships about rocks. .1

We still use lighthouses for warning boats and ships about rocks. .2

We still use lighthouses for boats and ships. .3

8) **have**

يمتلك / لديه ؛ عنده / يتناول / يقضي

They have a beautiful home. .1

He doesn't have English on Monday. .2

Do you have a cold? .3

Where are we having dinner? .4

We had a wonderful holiday in Egypt. .5

9)

لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية

space (U)	الفضاء (بدون the)	accept	يقبل
space (C / U)	فراغ / مساحة	except	ما عدا
design	يصمم / تصميم	expect	يتوقع
guide	يرشد / مُرشد	square	ميدان / مربع
plan	يخطط / خطة	object	شيء / يعترض

The museum doesn't have space for other objects. .1

We found a parking space close to the museum. .2

Who was the first person to go into space? .3

It is able to look after the valuable objects really well. .4

Unit  
9

## Adventure!

Lessons  
1 & 2

## ملاحظات لغوية Language notes

- 1) arrive in  
arrive at  
get to  
reach
- يصل إلى مكان كبير ( دولة - مدينة - قرية ... ) ؛ دون تحديد الموقع تماماً  
يصل إلى مبنى ( مكتب - مدرسة - مطار - مستشفى ... )  
يصل إلى مكان كبير أو مُحدد ( لابد أن يأتي بعدها المكان ؛ فعل مُتَعَدٍ )  
يصل إلى مكان كبير أو مُحدد ( لابد أن يأتي بعدها المكان ؛ فعل مُتَعَدٍ )  
لا يأتي حرف جر قبل ( home – here – there )

1. We are going to arrive in Luxor on 4<sup>th</sup> January.

2. He arrived at school early.

3. When does the train arrive? (at أو in بدون arrive)

4. He got to school by bus.

5. After three hours, we reached Alexandria.

6. We won't arrive home until noon on Saturday.

7. He was the first man to arrive there.

- 2) مصدر plan to يُخطط

1. We planned to look around.

2. He planned (how) to spend his prize money.

- 3) help + (to) + المصدر بـ أو بدون يُساعد  
help + (to) + المصدر بـ أو بدون  
help + with + اسم  
help + with اسم  
help + in اسم

1. I am going to have a guide to help me (to) find the way.

2. The project helps (to) solve pollution.

3. On Sunday, Mum helped me with my homework.

4. Sometimes I have to help with big problems.

5. We help in the children's hospital.

- 4) too very more than enough, more than necessary or more than is wanted to a great degree or extremely

1. It was very cold, but we went out.

2. It was too cold to go out, so we stayed at home.

5) Would you like ( n. / to inf. )

هل تود أن ... ؟ هل تريد أن ... ؟

I'd (would) like ( n. / to inf. )

أنا أود / أريد أن ...

1. Would you like any drinks?

2. I would like a glass of fruit juice.

3. I'd like to try windsurfing, too.

6) لاحظ استخدام الأفعال الآتية مع الرياضات والأنشطة المختلفة

play	do	go & try	
football	karate	diving	الغوص / الغوص
tennis	boxing	kayaking	التجديف بالزورق
squash	judo	sailing	الإبحار
chess		windsurfing	ركوب الأمواج
		mountain biking	ركوب الدراجات في الجبال
		rock climbing	تسلق الصخور
		trekking	الترحال ؛ السير على القدم لمسافة طويلة
		zip lining	الإنزلاق بالجبل

7) Ordinal Numbers

الأعداد الترتيبية

1 <sup>st</sup>	first	11 <sup>th</sup>	eleventh	21 <sup>st</sup>	twenty-first
2 <sup>nd</sup>	second	12 <sup>th</sup>	twelfth	22 <sup>nd</sup>	twenty-second
3 <sup>rd</sup>	third	13 <sup>th</sup>	thirteenth	23 <sup>rd</sup>	twenty-third
4 <sup>th</sup>	fourth	14 <sup>th</sup>	fourteenth	30 <sup>th</sup>	thirtieth
5 <sup>th</sup>	fifth	15 <sup>th</sup>	fifteenth	40 <sup>th</sup>	fortieth
6 <sup>th</sup>	sixth	16 <sup>th</sup>	sixteenth	50 <sup>th</sup>	fiftieth
7 <sup>th</sup>	seventh	17 <sup>th</sup>	seventeenth	60 <sup>th</sup>	sixtieth
8 <sup>th</sup>	eighth	18 <sup>th</sup>	eighteenth	70 <sup>th</sup>	seventieth
9 <sup>th</sup>	ninth	19 <sup>th</sup>	nineteenth	80 <sup>th</sup>	eightieth
10 <sup>th</sup>	tenth	20 <sup>th</sup>	twentieth	90 <sup>th</sup>	ninetieth

8) How to write and say the date

كيفية كتابة وقراءة التاريخ

We write	We say	We write	We say
1 <sup>st</sup> March	the first of March	3 <sup>rd</sup> March	the third of March
2 <sup>nd</sup> March	the second of March	30 <sup>th</sup> March	the thirtieth of March

9) in May / 1983 / the morning

شهور / سنين / فصول / فترات اليوم / قرون

on Monday / 5<sup>th</sup> May / May 5<sup>th</sup>

أيام / تاريخ اليوم / الطوابق

at seven o'clock / night

ساعات / الليل

- 10) **scary** = frightening / مُرعب / مخيف (C) experience / حَذْث / تجربة / موقف  
**scared** = afraid = frightened / خائف (U) experience / خبرة

1. Ali was scared when he went mountain biking.  
 2. An adventure is an exciting experience when something unusual or dangerous happens.

## The Future with ( be going to ) المستقبل باستخدام be going to + inf.

إثبات	نفي	تكملة
I am	am not	
He		
She	is	isn't
It		
اسم مفرد		going to مصدر
You		
We	are	aren't
They		
اسم جمع		

إستفهام	تكملة
Am I	
he	
Is she	
it	
اسم مفرد	going to مصدر؟
you	
Are we	
they	
اسم جمع	

الكلمات الدالة على المستقبل :

in + سنة مستقبلية	في ..... soon قريباً
in the future	في المستقبل tonight الليلة
next (week, month, year)	في هذا المساء , ... this evening, ...
tomorrow	غداً watch out إحترس

نُستخدم ( المصدر + am, is, are going to ) في الحالات الآتية:-

- 1 ( have planned to + inf. = intend to + inf. ) للخطط والنوايا والطموحات المستقبلية  
 1. I'm going shopping with Samira at the weekend.  
 2. I'm going to watch the TV news before I go to bed.  
 3. I'm going to become a famous engineer.

**They are going to get married in three months. .1**

**( The decision already exists. )**

**We're going to buy a new car. .2**

**There are clouds in the sky, so I think it's going to rain. .1**

**The sun is shining. It's going to be a lovely day. .2**

**( Warning )**

**Watch out! You are going to fall in the hole. .3**

**Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: .1**

**My brother ..... going to go diving. .1**

***a) am b) do c) are d) is***

**What ..... you going to do at the weekend? .2**

***a) do b) have c) are d) were***

Is she ..... go trekking this afternoon? .3

***a) go b) going to c) goes d) going***

**What are you ..... do next Saturday? .4**

***a)            going b)            go c)            go to d)            going to***

I am going to ..... Sinai. .5

*a) visits b) visit c) visited d) visiting*

**What are you going to ..... tomorrow? .6**

**a)            wearing b)            worn c)            wore d)            wear**

**Who is going to cook your meal ..... ? .7**

**a) last week b) yesterday c) this evening d) a week ago**

**The sky is full of clouds. It ..... . 8**

a) rain b) rains c) is going to rain d) won't rain

**It's six a.m. and it's already 30°C. It ..... be very hot today. .9**

**a) going b) is going c) is going to d) will**

**I am ..... to buy that phone. It's too expensive..10**

***a)            going b)            not going c)            go d)            not go***



## Read and correct the underlined words: .2

- ( ..... ) What is you going to wear tomorrow? (1)  
 ( ..... ) Ahmed are going to go trekking next year. (2)  
 ( ..... ) Is she going to go on a holiday? – Yes, she does. (3)  
 ( ..... ) The journey going to start in March. (4)  
 ( ..... ) What are you go to do next Monday? (5)  
 ( ..... ) He is going to sleeping in a tent. (6)  
 ( ..... ) I am not going do anything scary. (7)  
 ( ..... ) You are going to try rock climbing? (8)  
 ( ..... ) We are going to try windsurfing yesterday. (9)  
 ( ..... ) Are you going to go on a boat trip last evening? (10)

Unit  
9

## Adventure!

Lessons  
3 & 4

## ملاحظات لغوية Language notes

- 1) **by** بواسطة **by** بجوار / بالقرب من **by +** وقت بحلول / قبل  
**by** ( bus - train - plane - car - taxi - canoe ) قبل الموصلات

1. This cake was made by Amira.  
 2. I usually go to school by bus.  
 3. We sat by the fire to keep ourselves warm.  
 4. Can you finish the work by five o'clock?

- 2) **put on + n.**  
**wear + n.**  
**dress**

يرتدي  
 يرتدي ( فعل مُتَعَدٍ )  
 يرتدي / يلبس ( فعل مُتَعَدٍ , و فعل لازم )

1. I put on a hat and sunglasses to protect myself from the sun.  
 2. Put your shoes on. We're going out.  
 3. He wears glasses for reading.  
 4. It only takes me five minutes to dress in the morning.  
 5. Could you dress the children for me?  
 6. I woke up early and got dressed.

- 3) **on time** ☒ **late**

في الوقت المحدد

in time ☒ too late

في الوقت المناسب ؛ قبل الوقت المحدد قليلاً

( = neither late nor early )

.1 She arrives at school on time.

( = early enough )

.2 We arrived at the hotel in time for dinner.

4) be called

يُدعى / يُسمى ( صيغة مبني للمجهول )

.1 My best friend is called Ali.

.2 Why is a computer mouse called a mouse?

called بدون be ؛ إذا كان بعد ضمير الوصل مبني للمجهول يُحذف مع V. to be ونضع P.P.

.3 (= ... a boy who was called Sami.) I sat next to a boy called Sami.

.4 (= ...a city which is called ...) We visited a city called Marrakesh.

5)

لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية

cloth  
clothe  
clothesقماش / قطعة قماش  
يكسو / يلبس  
ملابسsound / look + (adj.)  
sound  
voiceيبدو  
صوت شئ  
صوت إنسان

.1 The journey sounds interesting.

.2 It looks cold and wet.

.3 She heard the sound of footsteps outside.

6)

هناك بعض الكلمات متشابهة في النطق ولها هجاء مختلف

meet	يقابل	meat	لحم	high	عالى	hi	أهلاً
see	يرى	sea	بحر	would	سوف	wood	خشب
write	يكتب	right	صحيح/يمين	too	أيضاً	two	اثنين
wait	ينتظر	weight	وزن	for	من أجل	four	اربعة
know	يعرف	no	لا	our	ملكنا	hour	ساعة
knows	يعرف	nose	أنف	your	ملكك	you're	أنت تكون
buy	يشترى	by	بواسطة	sum	مجموع	some	بعض
won	فازَ	one	واحد	weak	ضعيف	week	أسبوع
ate	أكلَ	eight	ثمانية	son	ابن	sun	شمس
rode	ركبَ	road	طريق	flower	وردة	flour	دقيق
read	قرأَ	red	أحمر	dear	عزيزي	deer	غزال
weather	طقس	whether	إذا / لو	there	هناك	their	ملكهم
						they're	يكونوا

## الضمائر المنعكسة Reflexive Pronouns

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
ضمائر الفاعل	ضمائر المفعول	صفات ملكية	ضمائر ملكية	ضمائر منعكسة
I أنا	me	my	ملكي mine	بنفسي myself
he هو	him	his	ملكه his	بنفسه himself
she هي	her	her	ملكها hers	بنفسها herself
it هو/هي لغير العاقل	it	its	ملكه/ملكها .....	بنفسه/بنفسها itself
you أنت / أنتِ أنتم / أنتن	you	your	ملكك yours ملككم yourselves	بنفسك yourself بأنفسكم yourselves
we نحن	us	our	ملكنا ours	بأنفسنا ourselves
they هم	them	their	ملكهم theirs	بأنفسهم themselves

1) الضمائر المنعكسة تُشير إلى فاعل الجملة

1. I cut myself with the knife.

2. My brother built this computer himself.

3. John was looking at himself in the mirror.

4. Nada fell and hurt herself.

5. Our cat washes itself after every meal.

6. Be careful not to cut yourself with that knife.

Come in, everybody, and find yourselves a seat. .7

We baked the cake by ourselves. .8

Bears like to rub themselves against a tree. .9

The players train every day to keep themselves fit. .10

(2) تُستخدم **by** قبل الضمائر المنعكسة لتوضح القيام بشئ ما دون مساعده  
*"alone = on one's own = without company or without help from anyone else"*

.1 ( *She went alone.* ) She went to the cinema by herself.

.2 He made dinner by himself. ( *Nobody helped him.* )

(3) يُمكن إستخدام الضمائر المنعكسة بعد الفاعل أو المفعول أو في نهاية الجملة.

.1 The President himself visited the hospital.

.2 I spoke to the manager himself.

.3 The girls looked after themselves.

(4) لا تُستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة مع حروف جر المكان , ولكن نستخدم ضمائر المفعول

.1 (NOT: ...*in front of myself.*) I was watching the thief in front of me.

.2 She looked behind her as she heard footsteps.

(5) الضمير المنعكس **oneself** هو **one**

.1 One should depend on oneself.

(6) **on my own = by myself**

.1 I learned to use this computer by myself. = *without any help*

.2 Did you paint the picture on your own? = *alone*

.3 Learner drivers aren't allowed to drive on their own. = *alone*

(7) لاحظ إستخدام الضمائر المنعكسة في العبارات التالية :

.1 **enjoy yourself** = *have fun (a good time)*

.2 **behave yourself** = *behave well = be good*

.3 **help yourself to** = *take something that you want (as you like)*

.4 **make yourself at home**

= *feel at home = behave as if it were your home = make yourself comfortable*

.5 **Take care of yourself** = **look after yourself**

(8) عادةً لا تُستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة مع الأفعال التي تصف أحداث من المعتاد أن يقوم بها الناس لأنفسهم مثل ( wash, shower, shave, wake up, dress, bath, etc ). ومع ذلك يمكن إستخدام الضمائر المنعكسة مع تلك الأفعال لتوضح القيام بشئ بعد مجهود كبير أو عند صعوبة الحدث.

1. **I showered and dressed in ten minutes. (NOT: ..showered myself ...)**

2. **Do you wash on Fridays?**

3. **The old man was unable to dress himself.**

4. **My back was very painful, but I managed to get myself dressed.**

### Check point

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

(1) Dad had an accident. He cut ..... with a knife.

a) herself b) itself c) himself d) yourself

(2) Did a famous person draw that, or did you draw it .....

a) myself b) herself c) himself d) yourself

(3) I can't walk very well because I hurt .....while playing football.

a) yourselves b) ourselves c) yourself d) myself

(4) The children put on hats to protect ..... from the sun.

a) themselves b) yourselves c) himself d) herself

(5) Can you dress ..... , boys?

a) themselves b) yourself c) yourselves d) herself

(6) I didn't buy this cake. I made it .....

a) myself b) himself c) herself d) yourself

(7) The birds sleep in caves to protect ..... from eagles.

a) itself b) yourselves c) ourselves d) themselves

(8) Sara has a jacket to keep ..... warm.

a) myself b) herself c) himself d) yourself

(9) You don't drive this car. It drives .....!

a) herself b) itself c) himself d) yourself

(10) We all looked at ..... in the school photo.

a) themselves b) ourselves c) yourselves d) yourself

Read and correct the underlined words: .2

- ( ..... ) I made meself some salad for lunch. (1)
- ( ..... ) Don't go out by myself at night. It's dangerous. (2)
- ( ..... ) We enjoyed themselves when we went sailing. (3)
- ( ..... ) Maya taught itself to speak French. (4)
- ( ..... ) Did you all enjoy himself at Ali's party? (5)
- ( ..... ) Would you like to make himself a cup of tea? (6)
- ( ..... ) They sat by the fire to keep ourselves warm. (7)
- ( ..... ) This light is automatic. It switches herself on at night. (8)
- ( ..... ) No, boys. It's too late. You can't go out by himself. ( ..... ) (9)
- ( ..... ) Do you think the doctor can cure itself when he's ill? (10)

Unit  
9

## Adventure!

Lessons  
5 & 6

### ملاحظات لغوية Language notes

- 1) ( جملة مضارع بسيط ) can / will + inf. ( فاعل so that بسيط ) أو

.1 She eats healthy food so that she can stay strong.

.2 I want Santiago to be successful so that he isn't poor any more.

- 2) ( جملة ماضي بسيط so that فاعل ) could / would + inf. ( جملة ماضي بسيط ) أو

.1 The race was a test so that the king could find his best soldiers.

.2 He sold his rabbits so that he got more money.

- 3) 

look out for	يحذر من	look at	ينظر إلى
look forward to + (n./...ing)	يتطلع إلى	look for	يبحث عن
look after / take care of	يعتني بـ	look up	يبحث عن معلومة

.1 Where is Adam looking for information about 3D printers?

.2 You should look after your teeth.

.3 I'm looking forward to seeing you again.

- 4) **do** a hobby / a job / a sport / a survey / a project / a journey / activities / art / maths / computer studies / things / research / revision / work / voluntary work / homework / the washing up / the shopping
- make** money / a noise / a mistake / a timetable / a suggestion / a model of / a film / a plan / friends / notes / decisions / predictions / arrangements

- 5) **special** ; not ordinary or usual ; *having an extra quality*  
**private** ; personal ; *not for everyone* / not official ; *not by the government*

I have a suit for special occasions. .1

I'm cooking something special for her birthday. .2

Let's make him a special present. .3

He refused to talk about his private life. .4

My private opinion is that the project will fail. .5

He prefers private education. .6

I met my private doctor. .7

Banks should support small private businesses. .8

- 6) I'd (would) prefer + to / not to + inf.

يُفضل أن

I'd (would) rather + inf. / not + inf.

prefer + ...ing to ...ing

prefer + (n.) to (n.)

I'd prefer to play chess. .1

I'd rather play chess. .2

I'd rather not watch Zee Alwaan. .3

I'd prefer to read a book rather than watch TV. .4

I'd rather read a book than watch TV. .5

She prefers reading to watching TV. .6

I prefer milk to tea. .7

## تقديم إقتراحات Making Suggestions

Let's .1 ... .	Let's play tennis. .1
We could .2 ... .	We could go windsurfing. .2
Shall we .3 inf. ... ?	Shall we have a picnic? .3
What shall we .4 ... ?	What shall we do this weekend? .4
Why don't you / we .5 ... ?	Why don't we go swimming? .5

Why doesn't he / she ... ? .6	Why doesn't he read a story? .6
How about ...ing / n. ... ? .7	How about going windsurfing? .7
What about .8	What about watching TV? .8
I suggest .9 ...ing ... .	I suggest visiting the museum. .9

## Responding to Suggestions الرد على الإقتراحات

Positive response الرد بالموافقة	Negative response الرد بالرفض
<i>That's a good idea. .1</i>	<i>No, thanks. .1</i>
<i>Great idea. .2</i>	<i>I'm very busy. .2</i>
<i>Ok, why not? .3</i>	<i>I'm not sure. .3</i>
<i>Yes, let's do so. .4</i>	<i>I'm not very keen on that. .4</i>
<i>I agree. .5</i>	<i>I'd (would) prefer to + inf. .5</i>
<i>I know. I love ( n. / ...ing ) .6</i>	<i>I'd (would) rather + inf. .6</i>
<i>Fine by me. .7</i>	<i>I don't know. I'm not good at + (n.) .7</i>
<i>That sounds fine. .8</i>	<i>I don't feel like +( n. / ...ing) .8</i>
	<i>I don't really feel like it. .9</i>



Unit  
10

## Welcome to my home!

Lessons  
1 & 2

## Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

## 1) always - usually - often - never - every

نُستخدم ظروف التكرار للعادات التي كانت في الماضي مع وجود كلمة تدل على الماضي

1. People usually slept on the roof because it was very hot at night.

2. They went to the club every day during the last holiday.

## 2) أسماء دائماً ما تأتي في صيغة الجمع وليس لها مفرد ؛ أشياء تتكون من جزئين (يتبعها فعل جمع)

scales	ميزان	gloves	قفاز	shorts	شورت	trousers	بنطلون
scissors	مقص	sunglasses	نظارة شمس	socks	شراب	jeans	بنطلون جينز

ولتحويلها الى اسم يُعد يُستخدم معها أداة التجزئة a pair of وفي هذه الحالة يأتي معها فعل مفرد :-

1. His trousers are too long.

2. This pair of trousers is very expensive.

3. These pairs of trousers are very expensive.

3) used to + inf. اعتاد إن ... use to + inf. فاعل Did  
didn't use to + inf. لم يعتاد أن ... There used to be ...

1. In ancient Egypt, people used to paint their houses white.

2. They didn't use to have taps. They got water from the Nile Valley.

3. In ancient Egypt, there used to be a living room, but there didn't use to be bedrooms. People usually slept on the roof.

4. – No, I didn't. – Yes, I did. Did you use to live in a city?

5. – I used to live in a city. Where did you use to live?

## 4) لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية

leather	جلد مدبوغ ؛ مادة	curtain	ستارة
skin	جلد كائن حي	certain	مؤكد
roof	سطح المبنى	lamp	مصباح
ceiling	سقف ؛ سطح داخلي	lamb	خروف صغير / لحم الخروف
tap	صنبور ؛ حنفية	wood	خشب
tape	شريط لاصق	a wood	غابة
around = about	حوالي / تقريباً	glass	زجاج

around = round  
round

حول  
كروي / مُستدير

a glass  
glasses

كوب  
أكواب / نظارة

## be made of مصنوع من

(1) نستخدم ( is, are made of ) لوصف مادة خام لا تتغير بعد الصنع

مادة خام is made of شئ مفرد

are made of شئ جمع

1. This bottle is made of glass. 3. The cushions are made of cotton.

2. The table is made of wood. 4. The best shoes are made of leather.

? What is / are اسم الشئ made of (1) السؤال عن المادة الخام

? What is / are made of مادة خام (2) السؤال عن الشئ المصنوع

1. The sofa is made of leather.

What is the sofa made of?

What is made of leather?

2. The curtains are made of cotton.

What are the curtains made of cotton?

What are made of cotton?

## ملاحظات

(1) نستخدم ( is, are made from / out of ) لوصف مادة خام تتغير بعد الصنع

1. Bread is made from wheat or maize.

2. Butter is made out of milk.

3. The bird's home is made from leaves.

(2) نستخدم ( is, are made from ) لوصف شئ جديد مصنوع من شئ قديم

1. New paper is often made from old paper.

2. This toy car is made from a metal can!

(3) نستخدم ( in ) قبل مكان أو سنة الصنع

1. Are many computers made in China?

2. The first car was made in 1886.

(4) نستخدم ( by ) قبل اسم الصانع أو المُصنِّع

1. The first car was made by Benz.

2. Paper was first made by Chinese.

(5) نستخدم ( with ) قبل المكونات و الأدوات

1. The cakes were made with eggs, flour and milk.

نستخدم ( be made into ) بمعنى يُصنَّع إلى (6)

Mango is sometimes made into a drink. .1

Petrol is made into other fuels. .2

## Check point

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: .1

This jacket ..... made of wool. (1

a)                      am b)                      is c)                      were d)                      are

..... this chair of wood? (2

a)                      am b)                      is c)                      were d)                      are

Most shirts and blouses ..... made of cotton. (3

a)                      am b)                      is c)                      was d)                      are

The television is ..... of glass and plastic. (4

a)                      make b)                      makes c)                      making d)                      made

What are the teaspoons ..... of? (5

a)                      making b)                      make c)                      made d)                      makes

Expensive seats ..... leather. (6

a)                      are made b)                      are making c)                      is made of d)                      are made of

My pencil case is made ..... plastic. (7

a)                      in b)                      up c)                      of d)                      off

Cheese is made ..... milk. (8

a)                      of b)                      from c)                      off d)                      up

Some rubber is made ..... oil. (9

a)                      by b)                      of c)                      from d)                      into

My sister has a toy house. It is made ..... old boxes. (10

a)                      in b)                      of c)                      off d)                      from

Read and correct the underlined words: .2

( ..... ) Glass are made from sand. (1

Paper, metal, cans and plastic bottles is made into new things. (2

( ..... )

( ..... )

Is the glasses made of plastic? (3

( ..... )

The statue is making of stone. (4

( ..... ) What are these cushions made, cotton or wool? (5

- ( ..... ) Yoghurt is made of milk. (6)  
 ( ..... ) Parts of new cars are often made of old metal. (7)  
 ( ..... ) Most of the world's paper is made of the USA. (8)  
 ( ..... ) Who are the doors made of? (9)  
 ( ..... ) What is this cake made by? (10)  
 ( ..... )

## There is / was / are / were يوجد / كان يوجد

(1) الاسم الذى يعد له مفرد وله جمع ويأخذ ( a - an ) فى المفرد وتحذفان فى الجمع

an island → islands a book → books

(2) تُستخدم ( a ) قبل اسم مفرد يُعد يبدأ بصوت ساكن , أو يبدأ بحرف متحرك له صوت ساكن

- a ruler – a hospital – a blue coat – a wide street  
 – a university – a uniform – a useful book – a one-way street

(3) تُستخدم ( an ) قبل اسم مفرد يُعد يبدأ بصوت متحرك , أو يبدأ بحرف ساكن لا يُنطق يليه صوت متحرك

- an accident – an island – an umbrella – an SMS  
 – an exhibition – an office – an only child – an MP3 player  
 – an hour – an honest man

(4) الاسم الذى لا يعد لا يأخذ ( a - an ) ويُعامل مُعاملة المفرد .

- water – tennis – wood – maths  
 – English – sailing – bread – salt

(5) تأتى ( a lot of / lots of ) قبل اسم يعد ( جمع ) أو اسم لا يعد , ( إثبات , نفي , سؤال )

(6) تأتى ( some ) قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد فى جملة خبرية مثبتة و فى سؤالي العرض والطلب

(7) تأتى ( any ) قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد فى جملة استفهامية أو منفية

(8) تأتى ( many ) قبل اسم يعد ؛ جمع ( إثبات , نفي , سؤال )

(9) تأتى ( much ) قبل اسم لا يُعد ( إثبات , نفي , سؤال )

There is	
There was	a / an اسم مفرد
There isn't	اسم لا يُعد
There wasn't	
Is there	a / an اسم مفرد...?

There are	
there were	اسم جمع
There aren't	
there weren't	
Are there	

Was there إسم لا يُعَد ؟ .....

Were there إسم جمع? ...

.1 There was a kitchen. There wasn't any water.

.2 There were trains in 1900. There weren't any TVs.

.3 Were there any pictures on the walls?

- No, there weren't. - Yes, there were.

Unit  
10

## Welcome to my home!

Lessons  
3 & 4

## Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

1) فاعل be صفة مصدر to

.1 It is important for houses to be strong during earthquakes and strong winds.

.2 A round house is easier to keep warm or cool.

2) thank -مفعول ( n. / ...ing ) for ( n. / ...ing ) thanks for

.1 Thanks for your help.

.2 Thanks for helping me.

.3 Thank you for that interesting talk.

.4 Thank you for talking to us.

3) too ظرف / صفة to مصدر

لدرجة ألا

.1 The lion was too tired to hunt.

.2 He wrote too badly to get a good result.

4)

لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية

electricity

كهرباء

afraid = sorry

أسف

electric

كهربائي

afraid of + n.

خائف من

sign

لافتة / يوقع

afraid to + inf.

خائف أن

signal

إشارة ضوئية أو صوتية

earth

الكرة الأرضية

solar

شمسي

ground

سطح الأرض

lunar

قمري

land

اليابس

rocket

صاروخ

soil

تربة زراعية / رملية

<b>racket</b> fall - fell – fallen feel - felt – felt	مضرب يسقط يشعر	<b>floor</b> fill - filled – filled fail - failed – failed	طابق / أرضية حجرة يملاً يرسب / يفشل
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## The Future with ( will )

### المستقبل باستخدام will + inf.

اثبات	سوف	فاعل	will	...
نفي	لن	فاعل	won't	...
سؤال بهل	هل سوف	فاعل	Will	...?
سؤال بأداة استفهام		Wh.	will	...?

نستخدم ( will + المصدر ) في الحالات الآتية:-

( 1 ) تنبؤ بدون دليل ( قائم على ما نعتقد أو نتخيله ) , ومع بعض الكلمات مثل :

<b>think</b> يعتقد	<b>predict</b> يتنبأ	<b>expect</b> يتوقع
<b>believe</b> يعتقد	<b>promise</b> يعد	<b>hope</b> يأمل
<b>imagine</b> يتخيل	<b>probably</b> من المحتمل	<b>certainly</b> بالتأكيد
<b>possibly</b> من الممكن	<b>perhaps</b> ربما	<b>be sure</b> متأكد

1. People won't drive a car. We will all have driverless cars.

2. Will we live on the moon?

3. There will be lots of solar panels. There won't be ordinary mobiles.

4. Will there be robot teachers?

5. Houses will probably be different in the future.

6. Perhaps we'll find him at the hotel.

7. Don't worry. I'm sure you'll enjoy your holiday to Italy.

( 2 ) قرار سريع ( عندما نقرر القيام بشيء ما لحظة الكلام )

1. My phone is ringing. I'll answer it.

2. A: What would you like to drink?

B: I'll have an orange juice, please.

3. I'm very tired. I think I will go to bed.

(3) حقيقة مستقبلية ( شيء لا نستطيع تغييره أو التحكم فيه باستخدام عوامل خارجية )

1. I'll be 16 next week.

2. The temperature will drop during the weekend.

(4) العرض و الطلب ( عرض خدمة أو طلب مساعدة )

1. Those bags look heavy. I'll help you carry them.

2. I can't understand this exercise. Will you help me with it?

Unit  
10

## Welcome to my home!

Lessons  
5 & 6

### Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

- 1) learn (how) to + inf. teach + ( n. )  
learn (about) + n. to inf. مفعول

1. I learned (how) to ride a bike in 2013.

2. He learns English to travel abroad.

3. We learnt about the geography of Egypt.

4. Who taught you to play the trumpet?

5. My father taught me (how) to play the trumpet.

- 2) وُلِدَ في ( was / were born in مكان / سنة )

1. I was born in 2007 in Alexandria.

- 3) first أو أولاً - then - ثم second - التالي next - التالي / بعد ذلك finally - في النهاية

تُستخدم الكلمات السابقة عند توضيح خطوات فعل شيء ما , وعند سرد أحداث أو رواية قصة

1. First, I studied my lessons. Then, I tried to do my homework.

- 4) كيفية نُطق السنوات Saying years

(1) تنقسم الأعوام عادة إلى جزئين

(4) يُقرأ العام 2000

1055

- ten fifty-five

1983	- <i>nineteen eighty-three</i>	2000	- <i>two thousand</i>
2017	- <i>twenty seventeen</i>		
(2) عندما ينتهي عام بين الأرقام (09-01) ينطق الصفير نطق الحرف ( O )		(5) تُقرأ الأعوام من 2001 إلى 2010 كالتالي	
1709	- <i>seventeen O nine</i>	2001	- <i>two thousand and one</i>
1901	- <i>nineteen O one</i>	2008	- <i>two thousand and eight</i>
(3) يُقرأ الرقم المنتهي بـ ( 00 ) كالتالي		(6) الأعوام التي تلي 2010 تُقرأ بطريقتين	
1300	- <i>thirteen hundred</i>	2012	- <i>two thousand and twelve</i>
1800	- <i>eighteen hundred</i>		- <i>twenty twelve</i>



Unit  
11

## On land and sea

Lessons  
1 & 2

## Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

- 1) **one of the + اسم جمع + صفة تفضيل** واحد من

1. The shark is one of the most dangerous sea animals in the ocean.

2. The Suez Canal is one of the world's most famous canals.

3. Cairo is one of the largest cities in Africa.

- 2) **stop to مصدر stop to** يتوقف لـ  
**stop ...ing** يتوقف عن فعل شئ  
**stop ...ing** يمنع شخص من فعل شئ  
**stop ...ing** stop مفعول

1. We must stop to buy some food. We are hungry.

2. We mustn't stop trying to help our planet.

3. Should I stop my daughter playing all computer games?

- 3) **die from / of يموت** ينقرض - **die out**  
 بسبب

1. Every year, more than 100,000 sea animals and birds die from plastic.

2. She died of / from hunger / cancer / a heart attack.

- 4) **poisonous سام بطبيعته** **poisoned مُسمَّم ؛ وُضِعَ به السم**

1. Plastic is poisonous when animals eat it.

2. Some sea life, like the jellyfish is poisonous.

3. This food is poisoned. I saw someone put poison in it.

- 5) **flat (n.) شقة** **flat (adj.) مُسَطَّح ؛ مستو / فارغ الهواء أو الشحن**

1. A stingray is a big, flat fish and it lives in the coral reef.

2. I got a flat tyre after driving over a nail.

3. I left my car lights on all night and now the battery is flat.

4. They have a house in the country and a flat in London.

- 6) **hard (adj.) صعب / صلب / خشن / مجتهد** **hard** بجد / بشدة / بغزارة / بعنف **hard** (adv.)

1. No one passed the exam. It was hard.

2. Rana is a hard student.

3. Take your umbrella. It is raining hard.

## The Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

Formتكوين		Negativeنفي		Interrogativeاستفهام	
I, you, we, they مصدر		I, you, we, they don't مصدر		Do I, you, we, they مصدر	
he, she, it مصدر بـ s		he, she, it doesn't ر		Does he, she, it ر	
Key Wordsكلمات دالة			Usageاستخدام		
always دائماً			I usually play tennis. 1. - عادة		
usually عادةً			The sun sets in the west. 2. - حقيقة		
often غالباً			3. موقف دائم في المضارع		
sometimes أحياناً			He works in a bank. -		
occasionally من حين لآخر			4. عدد مرات تكرار الفعل		
hardly ever بالكاد			I play tennis twice a week. -		

## Zero conditional الحالة الصفرية

جملة الشرط	جملة جواب الشرط	الإستخدام
<b>If</b> مضارع بسيط , مضارع بسيط		<p>(1) حقائق عامة</p> <p>(2) نتيجة تلقائية أو معتادة</p> <p>(3) إعطاء توجيهات وإرشادات</p>

(1) تُستخدم للتعبير عن حقائق مثل قوانين الطبيعة أو الفيزياء أو الفلك

If it rains, we get water. (1)

OR: We get water if it rains.

If plants don't get enough water, they die. (2)

OR: Plants die if they don't get enough water.

(2) تُستخدم للتعبير عن مواقف لها نتيجة تلقائية أو معتادة ; مؤكدة

If you frighten the birds, they fly away. (1)

I get a headache if I spend too long on the computer. (2)

(3) تُستخدم لإعطاء توجيهات وإرشادات

If you miss the train, take the bus. (1)

If the camera is on, a red light appears. (2)

(4) في الحالة الصفيرية يمكن استخدام When بدلاً من If بنفس المعنى والتكوين

(5) عند وجود كلمة دالة على زمن المضارع البسيط في جملة جواب الشرط , إستخدم الحالة الصفيرية

If / When I have got a test, I always revise well. (1)

(6) في السؤال نستخدم ( مضارع بسيط if / when + مصدر + فاعل ) + Do / Does

Do plants die if they don't get enough water? (1)

Does ice melt if you heat it? (2)

What do you get if / when you mix red and yellow? (3)

What happens if you touch a jellyfish? (4)

### Check point

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: .1

If you ..... a jellyfish, it stings you. .1

a) touch b) touches c) touching d) touched

When I ..... ill, I go to bed. .2

a) feels b) feel c) feeling d) felt

If a shark ..... a tooth, a new one grows. .3

a) lose b) lost c) loses d) losing

When it ..... late, I feel tired. .4

a) am b) is c) are d) be

The octopus swims away fast ..... it is in danger. .5

a) what b) where c) when d) how

When a stingray knows a shark is coming, it ..... out of the water. .6

a) jump b) jumps c) jumped d) jumping

When a turtle is in danger, it ..... into its shell. .7

a) went b) go c) goes d) going

When we hear something funny, we all ..... .8

a) laugh b) laughs c) laughed d) laughing

I walk to school if the bus ..... .9

a) arrive b) arrives c) don't arrive d) doesn't arrive

If you don't water plants, they ..... ..10

a) grow b) grows c) don't grow d) doesn't grow

Read and correct the underlined words: .2

- ( ..... ) If my sister watch a lot of TV, she feels tired. (1)
- ( ..... ) When my grandfather was tired, he falls asleep. (2)
- ( ..... ) When it is very cold, water turn to ice. (3)
- ( ..... ) When I gets home from school, I do my homework. (4)
- ( ..... ) I always feel very tired if I will eat a big lunch. (5)
- ( ..... ) If I study hard, I always got good test result. (6)
- ( ..... ) If I feel tired, I usually am going to bed. (7)
- Most animals run away quickly that they are in danger. (8)
- ( ..... )
- ( ..... ) When I am hungry, I had something to eat. (9)
- ( ..... ) If I waters the plants in our garden, they die. (10)

must / mustn't			& should / shouldn't		
اثبات	فاعل	must	فاعل	should	.
نفي	فاعل	mustn't	فاعل	shouldn't	.
سؤال بهل	Must	فاعل	Should	فاعل	?
سؤال بأداة استفهام Wh.	must	فاعل	Wh. should	فاعل	?

- 1) نستخدم **must** بمعنى ( يجب أن ) للتعبير عن الضرورة
- We must save our planet. (1)
- I really must stop eating so many biscuits. (2)
- 2) نُعبر **must** عن قاعدة أو قانون ; نص القانون والتعليمات المكتوبة في أماكن العمل
- You must follow traffic rules. (1)
- Drivers must wear seat belts. (2)
- 3) نستخدم **must** لتقديم نصيحة وتذكيرة قوية ; شئ مهم
- You must study hard to get high marks. (I strongly advise you to) (1)
- You must wash your hands before you eat. (2)
- 4) نستخدم **must** لتقديم إقتراحات ودعوات مؤكدة ومشاعر صادقة ; شئ ضروري لأنه ممتع
- It's a great book. You really must read it. (1)
- You really must come and see us soon. (2)
- 5) نستخدم **mustn't** عندما نأمر شخص بعدم فعل شئ ; شخص لا يسمح لشخص آخر فعل شئ
- You mustn't go out without a coat. (= Don't go out without a coat.) (1)
- You must be very quiet. You mustn't make any noise. (2)
- 6) نستخدم **mustn't** للتعبير عن المنع والحظر ; إلزام بعدم فعل الشئ ( مُجَبَّر أَلَّا تفعل )

You mustn't eat in the library. It isn't allowed. (1)

You mustn't walk on the grass. Look at the sign. (2)

نُستخدم should بمعنى ينبغي أن للنصيحة أو الإقتراح بفعل شيء جيد أو مفيد (7)

You should wash your hands after working in the garden. (1)

People should take care of the environment. (2)

What should we do about pollution? (3)

نُستخدم should never / shouldn't بمعنى لا ينبغي أن للنصيحة أو الإقتراح بعدم فعل شيء غير جيد أو غير مفيد (8)

We shouldn't use plastic bags just once. (1)

You shouldn't walk in the mountain when the weather is bad. (2)

You should never waste your time. (3)

You shouldn't be angry with people you don't agree with. (4)

## Check point

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: .1

They ..... take all their rubbish to keep the park clean. .1

a) mustn't b) must c) shouldn't d) can't

You ..... look left and right when you cross the road. .2

a) must b) mustn't c) should d) shouldn't

You ..... throw rubbish into the ocean. .3

a) must b) mustn't c) should d) have to

We ..... make a lot of noise. .4

a) should b) must c) mustn't d) have to

You ..... share your ideas with others. .5

a) should b) shouldn't c) mustn't d) don't have to

You ..... eat sweets. They are bad for your teeth. .6

a) must b) should c) shouldn't d) have to

You ..... never watch TV before doing your homework! School comes first! .7

a) have to b) mustn't c) should d) shouldn't

Must we ..... the questions now? .8

a) answer b) answers c) answering d) answered

You mustn't ..... on the grass. .9

a) walks b) walking c) walk d) walked

Where should we ..... ? 10

a) *went* b) *goes* c) *go* d) *going*

Read and correct the underlined words: 2

You mustn't buy a ticket when you travel on the bus. (1

( ..... )

You mustn't take water when you go to the desert. (2

( ..... )

You must swim here. It's dangerous. (3

( ..... )

You must throw rubbish on the ground. (4

( ..... )

You should leave your bin open. (5

( ..... )

You must wearing a helmet. (6

( ..... )

You mustn't ran across the road. You must walk. (7

( ..... )

You must studied hard for the test. (8

( ..... )

What should I did to get high marks? (9You shouldn't walks and write a text at the same time. (10

( ..... )

## Speaking Skills

## Describing a sea animal

Guess which animal it is? التخمين أي حيوان يكون هذا

1. فاعل ... is	- It is one of the most dangerous sea animals in the ocean. - A shark!
2. فاعل has ...	- It is a big, flat fish and it lives in the coral reef. - A stingray! - It has a hard shell to protect it. - A sea turtle! - It has eight legs to help it! - An octopus!
3. If الصفرية	- If you touch it, it stings you. - A jellyfish! - If it loses a tooth, a new one grows. - A shark!
4. فاعل can ...	- It can swim fast. It has eight legs. - An octopus!

## Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

- 1) **too many** تأتي قبل اسم يعد ؛ جمع ( إثبات , نفي )  
**too much** تأتي قبل اسم لا يُعد ( إثبات , نفي )

**1. You shouldn't have too many snacks.**

**2. Don't give the plant too much water.**

- 2) **keep** + مفعول يبقى / يظل

**1. Trees help to keep our air healthy.**

- 3) **Imperative** تستخدم صيغة الأمر ل ( إعطاء أوامر أو تعليمات - تقديم إقتراحات )  
تبدأ الجملة في صيغة الأمر المثبت بمصدر الفعل , والأمر المنفي بـ ( مصدر + **Don't** )

- 4) **first** أولاً - **second** الثاني - **then** - ثم **next** - التالي / بعد ذلك **finally** - في النهاية

تُستخدم الكلمات السابقة عند ترتيب خطوات عمل شيء , وعند سرد أحداث أو رواية قصة

**First, wash the plastic pot and dry it. Second, put some small stones at the bottom of the pot. Then, fill the pot with soil. Next, press your finger into the soil and make a small hole. Plant the seed in the hole and cover it with soil. Finally, put the pot outside in a warm place. Water it every day. Don't give it too much water.**

- 5) لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية
- |                        |                             |                    |             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| <b>natural reserve</b> | محمية طبيعية                | <b>hole</b>        | حفرة / ثقب  |
| <b>reserve = book</b>  | يحجز                        | <b>hall</b>        | صالة        |
| <b>preserve</b>        | يحفظ بمادة حافظة            | <b>fill with</b>   | يملى بـ     |
| <b>keep</b>            | يحفظ في مكان بعيد عن الأيدي | <b>full of</b>     | مملوء بـ    |
| <b>empty</b>           | فارغ / يُفَرِّغ             | <b>angry with</b>  | غاضب من شخص |
| <b>dry</b>             | جاف / يجفف                  | <b>angry about</b> | غاضب من شيء |

Unit  
11

## On land and sea

Lessons  
5 & 6

## ملاحظات لغوية Language notes

## 1) feel + adj.

يشعر

Santiago felt worried because he didn't catch a fish 84 days ago. .1

( = He was weak.) He felt weak. .2

## 2) to + inf.مدة زمنيةtake

يستغرق

It took two days for him to pull the fish to the boat. .3

It takes me two hours to do my homework. .4

3) catch  
holdيمسك بشئ متحرك / يلحق بمواصلة / يقبض على / يصاب بعدوى / يصطاد  
يمسك / يَغْقِد

I could catch the glass before it hit the ground. .1

He caught a plane to Paris. .2

The little girl held her mother's hand. .3

Could we hold a meeting to discuss this tomorrow afternoon? .4

## 4)

لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية

role	دور	title	لقب / إسم كتاب أو قصيدة
rule	قاعدة / يحكم	address	عنوان سكن
desert	صحراء	snack	وجبة خفيفة
dessert	الحلو	snake	ثعبان



Unit  
12

## My future

Lessons  
1 & 2

## Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

- 1) **decide** ( to inf. / that ) **decide on** يقرر  
يختار

Why did you decide to become a marine biologist? .1

We decided (that) we would go to the theatre. .2

I can't decide what to do. .3

I decided on blue for the bathroom. .4

- 2) **be good** at + n /...ing **for + n.** جيد في  
جيد لـ **be bad** at + n /...ing **for + n.** سيئ في  
سيئ لـ

I'm good at science. .1

Fizzy drinks are always bad for our bodies. .2

- 3) **by** ( bus - train - plane - car - taxi - canoe ) by قبل المواصلات  
**in** a / the / my ( car - taxi - canoe ) in / on إذا كان هناك  
**on** a / the / my ( bus - train - plane - bike - snowmobile ) / **on foot** the أو  
on قبل الأقدام

I usually go to school by bus. .1

He goes to work on foot. .2

We went there in my uncle's car. .3

- 4) **spend** + **...ing** ( ) يقضي  
**spend** + **on** ( ...ing ) يُنْفِق

What is the least time you have spent waiting for a bus? .1

He didn't spend enough time studying. .2

He spent 2 thousand pounds on (buying) clothes. .3

- 5) **pilot** طيار **work in** يعمل في  
**polite** مؤدب **work for** يعمل لدى  
**advise** ينصح **work with** يتعامل مع

## Relative Clauses عبارات الوصل

العبرة الموصولة هي مجموعة من الكلمات تحتوي على فعل وهي تصف شيئاً ما أو شخصاً ما, كما أنها غالباً ما تأتي بعد الاسم الذي تصفه

### who الذي / التي / الذين / اللاتي

- (1) تحل محل الفاعل العاقل ويأتي بعدها فعل , ولا يُمكن حذفها
- (2) تحل محل المفعول العاقل ويأتي بعدها جملة , و يُمكن حذفها
- (1) **A businesswoman is a person. She works in an office.**
- A businesswoman is a person who works in an office.***

(2) **This is my friend. I helped him.**

***This is my friend who I helped.***

(3) السؤال والإجابة على الوظائف

(3) **What does a doctor do?**

***A doctor is someone who looks after sick people.***

(4) **What does an architect do?**

***An architect is a person who designs buildings.***

(5) **What do engineers do?**

***Engineers are people who design machines or engines.***

(4) لاحظ الفرق بين **whose** و **who's** لأن **who's = who is / who has**

(1) **This is the boy who's making all that noise.** (= ... *who is making* ...)

(2) **I've got a cousin who's got a modern car.** (= ... *who has got* .....)

(3) **I've got a cousin whose car is modern.**

## Question Tag السؤال المذيل

1. السؤال المذيل هو سؤال يأتي في نهاية الجملة الخبرية بمعنى ( أليس كذلك ؟ )
2. يأتي قبل السؤال المذيل ( , )
3. يتكون السؤال المذيل من الفعل المساعد أو الناقص بعده ضمير فاعل ( **he** ) وليس الفاعل ( **Ali** )
4. يبقى ضمير الفاعل ( **I / We** ) كما هما , لا يتحولان إلى ( **you** )
5. الجملة المثبتة يتبعها سؤال مذيّل منفي ؛ مختصراً ( **isn't he, ...** ) وليس ( **is not he, ...** )

6. الجملة المنفية يتبعها سؤال مذيّل مُثبت  
 7. الغرض من السؤال المذيّل تأكيد المعنى أو طلب الموافقة  
 8. راجع الأفعال المساعدة و الأفعال الناقصة في شرح الدرس 3 و 4 من الوحدة رقم 7 صفحة 16  
 (1) إذا كان فعل الجملة هو **Verb to be** أو فعل ناقص

He is a teacher, <i>isn't he?</i> .1	He is not a teacher, <i>is he?</i> .7
They are reading, <i>aren't they?</i> .2	They aren't reading, <i>are they?</i> .8
Sami was at home, <i>wasn't he?</i> .3	Sami wasn't at home, <i>was he?</i> .9
They were happy, <i>weren't they?</i> .4	They weren't happy, <i>were they?</i> .10
I can dive, <i>can't I?</i> .5	I cannot dive, <i>can I?</i> .11
We will help you, <i>won't we?</i> .6	We won't help you, <i>will we?</i> .12

(2) إذا كان الفعل (have) فعل مساعد ؛ بمعنى ( have / has + P.P ) مثل have / has got

I have got a farm, <i>haven't I?</i> .13	I haven't got a farm, <i>have I?</i> .15
He has got a car, <i>hasn't he?</i> .14	He has not got a car, <i>has he?</i> .16

(3) إذا كان فعل الجملة فعل أساسي ؛ بمعنى

3	2	1
ماضي بسيط أو <b>had</b> دون <b>P.P</b> إستخدم ( <b>didn't</b> )	مصدر بـ <b>s</b> أو <b>has</b> دون <b>P.P</b> إستخدم ( <b>doesn't</b> )	مصدر أو <b>have</b> دون <b>P.P</b> إستخدم ( <b>don't</b> )

I play chess, <i>don't I?</i> .17	I don't play chess, <i>do I?</i> .23
He plays chess, <i>doesn't he?</i> .18	He doesn't play chess, <i>does he?</i> .24
We played chess, <i>didn't we?</i> .19	We didn't play chess, <i>did we?</i> .25
I have a farm, <i>don't I?</i> .20	I don't have a farm, <i>do I?</i> .26
He has a car, <i>doesn't he?</i> .21	He doesn't have a car, <i>does he?</i> .27
He had lunch, <i>didn't he?</i> .22	He didn't have lunch, <i>did he?</i> .28

(4) إذا كان هناك (s') يمكن أن تكون (is) أو (has) حسب المعنى وما يأتي بعدها

is	has
/ + s' مكان + حرف جر / صفة / إسم (...ing)	/ + s' إسم (P.P)
He's an engineer, <i>isn't he?</i> .29	He's a car, <i>doesn't he?</i> .34
He's clever, <i>isn't he?</i> .30	He's punished me for making mistakes, <i>hasn't he?</i> .35
He's at work, <i>isn't he?</i> .31	
He's reading, <i>isn't he?</i> .32	
s' + P.P. في حالة المبني للمجهول	
This door's made of glass, <i>isn't it?</i> .33	

(5) إذا كان هناك (d') يمكن أن تكون (would) أو (had)

would	had
( rather + d' مصدر /	/ + d' إسم (P.P / better)
He'd rather go out, <i>wouldn't he?</i> .36	He'd lunch, <i>didn't he?</i> .39
He'd like to go out, <i>wouldn't he?</i> .37	He'd bought a car, <i>hadn't he?</i> .40
He'd like fish, <i>wouldn't he?</i> .38	He'd better go out, <i>hadn't he?</i> .41

(6) إذا كان الفاعل (this / that) يعود على عاقل يكون الضمير في السؤال المذيل (he / she)

This is my son, <i>isn't he?</i> .42	That girl is clever, <i>isn't she?</i> .43
--------------------------------------	--

(7) إذا كان الفاعل (this / that) يعود على غير عاقل يكون الضمير في السؤال المذيل (it)

This is my book, <i>isn't it?</i> .44	That book is mine, <i>isn't it?</i> .45
---------------------------------------	---

(8) إذا كان الفاعل (these / those) يكون الضمير في السؤال المذيل (they)

These are my parents, <i>aren't they?</i> .46	Those toys are mine, <i>aren't they?</i> .47
---	--

(9) إذا كان الفاعل (there) تبقى كما هي في السؤال المذيل

There is a car, <i>isn't there?</i> .48	There aren't any cars, <i>are there?</i> .49
---	--

(10) يكون الضمير (they) في السؤال المذيل إذا كان الفاعل :

- Everyone	- Someone	- Anyone	- No one
- Everybody	- Somebody	- Anybody	- Nobody
Everyone is calling, <i>aren't they?</i> .50		Someone has a car, <i>don't they?</i> .51	

(11) يكون الضمير (it) في السؤال المذيل إذا كان الفاعل :

- Everything	- Something	- Anything	- Nothing
Everything is OK, <i>isn't it?</i> .52		Something smells good, <i>isn't it?</i> .53	

(12) نستخدم سؤال مذيل مثبت بعد الجملة التي تحتوي على كلمات وظروف تعطي معنى النفي مثل:

- never	- rarely	- seldom	- hardly	- no	- no one
- nobody	- nothing	- anyone	- neither	- little	- few
You never tell lies, <i>do you?</i> .54			Nobody arrived, <i>did they?</i> .56		
You can hardly swim, <i>can you?</i> .55			There is little to do, <i>is there?</i> .57		

(13) يأتي بعد (None of) اسم يُعد (جمع) ثم فعل مثبت مفرد أو جمع

(14) يأتي بعد (None of) اسم لا يُعد (كمية) ثم فعل مفرد

None of the shops was/were open, *were they?*.58

None of his classmates likes/like him, *do they?*.59

None of the information given to me was helpful, *was it?*.60

(15) حالات خاصة

( BUT: I am not weak, *am I?* ) I am strong, *aren't I?*.61

Let's go swimming, *shall we?*.62 (إقتراح)

Let's not mention this to him, *shall we?*.63

Let me give you a hand, *will / won't you?*.64 (إذن)

Leave the window open, *will / would / can / could you?*.65

Shut up, *can't / won't you?*.66 (مزيد من التأكيد والحزم)

Don't forget to bring some groceries, *will you?*.67

That bag is too heavy to lift, *isn't it?*.68

It's important that we eat healthy food, *isn't it?*.69 (السؤال على الجزء الأول)

If all our cars are electric, it will be much better for the air in our cities, *won't it?*.70

(جملة مُركبة)

## Check point

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: .1

- A pilot is a person ..... flies a plane. .1
- a) *which* b) *what* c) *who* d) *whose*
- Mr Sayed is the teacher ..... teaches us English. .2
- a) *who* b) *whose* c) *which* d) *where*
- My cousins are people ..... call me every week on the phone. .3
- a) *when* b) *where* c) *which* d) *who*
- Your best subject is English, ..... it? .4
- a) *is* b) *isn't* c) *has* d) *hasn't*
- You're Ali's cousin, .....you? .5
- a) *are* b) *are not* c) *aren't* d) *were*
- The story isn't interesting, ..... ? .6
- a) *does it* b) *it does* c) *is it* d) *it is*
- Girls are quieter than boys, .....? .7
- a) *isn't she* b) *she isn't* c) *aren't they* d) *they aren't*
- There weren't many people at the match, .....? .8
- a) *were it* b) *weren't it* c) *were there* d) *weren't there*
- It ..... cold in England in winter isn't it? .9
- a) *isn't* b) *doesn't* c) *is* d) *isn't*
- It ..... an easy job, is it? .10
- a) *does* b) *doesn't* c) *is* d) *isn't*
- There ..... a lot of people at the meeting, weren't there? .11
- a) *are* b) *aren't* c) *were* d) *weren't*
- An octopus can swim fast, ..... it? .12
- a) *isn't* b) *is* c) *can't* d) *can*
- You won't forget to phone me, ..... you? .13
- a) *can* b) *do* c) *will* d) *don't*
- We shouldn't eat in class, ..... we? .14
- a) *won't* b) *will* c) *shouldn't* d) *should*
- He ..... run fast and jump high, can't he? .15
- a) *will* b) *won't* c) *can* d) *can't*
- You like your job, ..... you? .16

- a)                      are b)                      aren't c)                      do d)                      don't  
You want to be a doctor ..... you?.17
- a)                      didn't b)                      did c)                      don't d)                      do  
You have two brothers and three sisters, ..... you?.18
- a)                      do b)                      don't c)                      are d)                      aren't  
You don't like fish, ..... ?.19
- a)                      do I b)                      don't I c)                      do you d)                      don't you  
Sara wants to be a marine biologist, ..... she?.20
- a)                      isn't b)                      doesn't c)                      is d)                      does  
Your grandmother doesn't like fish, ..... she?.21
- a)                      doesn't b)                      does c)                      is d)                      isn't  
She never speaks French, ..... she?.22
- a)                      doesn't b)                      isn't c)                      does d)                      is  
You did your homework last night, ..... you?.23
- a)                      were b)                      weren't c)                      did d)                      didn't  
Your grandfather ..... in a big city, did he?.24
- a)                      lived b)                      lives c)                      didn't live d)                      doesn't live  
A lot of people prefer living in Cairo, .....?.25
- a)                      they don't b)                      don't they c)                      aren't they d)                      they aren't  
It's important to look after our planet, ..... it?.26
- a)                      has b)                      hasn't c)                      is d)                      isn't  
It is important that people have enough vitamins, .....?.27
- a)                      is it b)                      isn't it c)                      do they d)                      don't they  
Nasser will write to me when he gets there ..... he?.28
- a)                      doesn't b)                      won't c)                      does d)                      will

### Read and correct the underlined words: .2

- ( ..... ) A dentist is a person which checks people's teeth. (1
- ( ..... ) A doctor is someone which looks after sick people. (2
- ( ..... ) It's a beautiful picture, is it? (3
- ( ..... ) The fat in olive oil is not so bad for you, isn't it? (4
- ( ..... ) Our teachers are very helpful, don't they? (5
- ( ..... ) We are late, are we? (6
- ( ..... ) You're in the basketball team, weren't you? (7



- ( ..... ) You like shopping, didn't you? (8)
- ( ..... ) We have much less sleep, aren't we? (9)
- ( ..... ) Adults don't sleep as long as children, are they? (10)
- ( ..... ) The body needs sleep, isn't it? (11)
- ( ..... ) Ashraf doesn't play football, did he? (12)
- ( ..... ) We should always eat healthy meals, won't we? (13)
- ( ..... ) Your brother can't play the guitar, could he? (14)
- ( ..... ) I am telling you the truth, am I not? (15)

Unit  
12

## My future

Lessons  
3 & 4

## Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

- 1) - see - watch - listen to - hear - feel

الأفعال السابقة يأتي بعدها مفعول ثم **ing...** لوصف حدث غير مُكتمِل ( جزء من الحدث )  
ويأتي بعدها مفعول ثم **inf.** لوصف حدث مُكتمِل ( من بداية الحدث الى نهايته )

1. **I listened to Ali singing a song. ( I listened to part of the song. )**

2. **I listened to Ali sing a song. ( I listen to the whole song. )**

3. **I saw many people making pottery.**

- 2) جملة مضارع بسيط ( so that فاعل ) **can / will + inf.** ( جملة مضارع بسيط ) أو

1. **I want to learn to drive so that I can visit my family.**

2. **I want Santiago to be successful so that he isn't poor any more.**

- 3) جملة ماضي بسيط ( so that فاعل ) **could / would + inf.** ( جملة ماضي بسيط ) أو

1. **The race was a test so that the king could find his best soldiers.**

2. **He sold his rabbits so that he got more money.**

- 4) Adjectives ending with -ful

تتكون بعض الصفات بإضافة **ful** للإسم

<b>beaut</b> <b>y</b>	جمال	<b>beautiful</b>	جميل	<b>joy</b>	فرح / بهجة	<b>joyful</b>	مبهج
<b>care</b>	حِرْص ؛ عناية	<b>careful</b>	حريص	<b>pain</b>	ألم	<b>painful</b>	مؤلم



<b>colour</b>	لون	<b>colourful</b>	ملون	<b>peace</b>	هدوء ؛ سلام	<b>peaceful</b>	هادئ ؛ مُسالم
<b>help</b>	مساعدة	<b>helpful</b>	متعاون	<b>success</b>	نجاح	<b>successful</b>	ناجح
<b>hope</b>	أمل	<b>hopeful</b>	ذو أمل	<b>use</b>	إستخدام	<b>useful</b>	مفيد

5)

لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية

a business (C)

أعمال تجارية

pass

يجتاز / يمرر

business (U)

تجارة

succeed in + n. / ...ing

ينجح

## First Conditional الحالة الأولى

الإستخدام	جملة جواب الشرط	جملة الشرط
1. مواقف محتملة في المضارع أو المستقبل 2. تقديم إقتراح أو نصيحة 3. وعد - توقع - تحذير - تهديد - عرض خدمة	فاعل <b>will / won't</b> مصدر	مضارع بسيط <b>if</b> ,
	فاعل <b>can / can't</b> مصدر	

(1) تُستخدم للتعبير عن مواقف محتملة في المضارع أو المستقبل

If I go to university, I will study maths. (1)

I will study maths if I go to university.

If I don't work hard, I won't pass my exams. (2)

I won't pass my exams if I don't work hard.

If she works hard, she will pass the test. (3)

She will fail if she doesn't work hard.

(2) تُستخدم لتقديم إقتراح أو نصيحة

We can go for a walk if you like. (4)

If you aren't well, you (must / should) see a doctor. (5)

(3) تُستخدم للتعبير عن ( وعد - توقع - تحذير - تهديد - عرض )

If you get high marks, I will give you a reward. (6)

If we have fine weather tomorrow, I'm going to paint the windows. (7)

If you aren't careful, you will hurt yourself. (8)

If you don't leave immediately, I'll call the police. (9)

If I win the prize, I'll share it with you. (10)

## ملاحظات

(1) في السؤال نستخدم ( مضارع بسيط if + مصدر + فاعل ) Will / Can +

Will you go to school if you feel better tomorrow? (1)

What will he do if he has a lot of money? (2)

What will happen if he has a lot of money? (3)

(2) نستخدم When بدلاً من If في الحالة الأولى لتعني شيء ما سيحدث بالتأكيد

(He will definitely call.) When Ali calls, I'll tell him the truth. (1)

(3) ( جملة مثبتة + إذا لم Unless ) = ( جملة منفية + If )

- نستخدم Unless محل If المنفية وتحويل النفي بعد If إلى إثبات كالتالي :

(Unless) If you don't leave now, you won't arrive in time. (1)

Unless you leave now, you won't arrive in time.

(Unless) If he doesn't have enough money, he won't buy a car. (2)

Unless he has enough money, he won't buy a car.

- نستخدم Unless محل If المثبتة وتحويل جواب الشرط من إثبات إلى نفي أو العكس كالتالي :

(Unless) If you study hard, you will succeed. (3)

( = ... , you will fail.) Unless you study hard, you won't succeed.

(4) ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال الاختياري مع مراعاة الإثبات والنفي

1- نختار مضارع بسيط إذا كان جواب الشرط will / can مصدر

2- نختار (مصدر) will / can إذا كان فعل الشرط مضارع بسيط

## Check point

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. If I ..... enough money, I will buy a flat near the Red Sea.

a) had b) having c) have d) has

2. If you ..... me a lot of books, I won't be able to carry them all.

a) gives b) gave c) give d) giving

3. If I ..... hard, I won't pass my exams.

- a) work b) won't work c) don't work d) didn't work  
If Dad ..... a new job, We'll move to Cairo. .4
- a) get b) gets c) got d) getting  
If Mona ..... to university, she'll study engineering. .5
- a) go b) went c) goes d) going  
If it ..... very hot this weekend, I'll go to the beach. .6
- a) was b) isn't c) is d) will be  
We ..... be late if we don't run for the bus. .7
- a) wouldn't b) would c) won't d) will  
If we water the tree every day, it ..... more fruit. .8
- a) 'll grow b) won't grow c) grow d) growing  
If I work near a beach I'll ..... every day in the summer. .9
- a) swam b) swim c) swimming d) swims  
If I visit my grandparents, I ..... them a present..10
- a) takes b) will take c) would take d) wouldn't take  
The family ..... a new apartment if they move to the city..11
- a) buy b) would buy c) will buy d) buys  
Hazem ..... travel to Alexandria if he has a lot of work..12
- a) isn't b) don't c) won't d) didn't  
If I pass my exams, I ..... go to university..13
- a) will b) won't c) would d) wouldn't  
She ..... go on a holiday if she has a lot of work..14
- a) will b) won't c) isn't d) didn't  
We ..... to university if we don't pass our exams..15
- a) go b) will go c) won't go d) would go  
What ..... happen if you have a shorter shower?.16
- a) do b) would c) will d) did  
I will learn to drive ..... I have a car..17
- a) but b) and c) if d) so  
I will read a book ..... I finish my homework. .18
- a) so b) when c) but d) where  
..... you leave now, you will be late for school..19
- a) When b) If c) Unless d) Because

You will not get the bus ..... you run quickly..20  
 a) so b) when c) if d) unless

Read and correct the underlined words: .2

- ( ..... ) If we visited Paris, we will see the Eiffel Tower. (1)  
 ( ..... ) If you doesn't eat, you will be hungry. (2)  
 ( ..... ) If I was ill, I'll stay in bed tomorrow. (3)  
 ( ..... ) If it rain tomorrow, we won't have a picnic. (4)  
 ( ..... ) You would be tired at school if you go to bed late. (5)  
 ( ..... ) Would it be cold if you go to England? (6)  
 ( ..... ) I'll phoned you when I arrive. (7)  
 ( ..... ) What will you doing if you arrive late? (8)  
 ( ..... ) If Fady isn't careful, he won't cut himself. (9)  
 ( ..... ) You will be fit unless you do some exercise. (10)

Unit  
12

## My future

Lessons  
5 & 6

### ملاحظات لغوية Language notes

1) Possessive ( 's ) الملكية ( 's )

- 1) تستخدم ( s' ) بعد الاسم المفرد ( شخص - حيوان - طير - تعبير زمني - فترة زمنية )  
 - a child's toy - Ali's sister's name - a spider's web - a bird's nest  
 - a day's journey - tomorrow's - last Sunday's match - yesterday's news  
 weather

- 2) تستخدم ( s' ) بعد الاسم الجمع الذي لا ينتهي بـ ( s ) ؛ جمع غير منتظم  
 - children's clothes - women's bags - men's coats  
 3) تستخدم ( ' ) بعد الاسم الجمع المنتهي بـ ( s )  
 - the teachers' room - a girls' school - horses' legs  
 - twenty minutes' walk - two hours' drive - ten years' time

4) لا تُستخدم ( s' ) مع اسم الجماد ؛ ويكون الاسم الأول صفة للاسم الثاني

- a table leg - a car door - a school bag - an English book

5) تُستخدم ( s' ) أو ( ' ) بعد إسم العائلة أو اللقب الذي ينتهي بـ ( s )

- Chris's address OR Chris' address - Charles's wife OR Charles' wife

6) إذا كان من يملك الشيء أكثر من شخص نضيف ( s' ) لآخر إسم

1. Ali and Sami's car. (= The car belongs to them.) السيارة ملك لهما

7) إذا كان المملوك ينتمي لعدة أشخاص نضيف ( s' ) لكل شخص

1. Ali's and Sami's car. (= Each one has his own car.) كلاً منهما يمتلك سيارة

2) جملة مضارع بسيط أو مستقبل , جملة مضارع بسيط After / Before / When

1. After I do my homework, I like reading a book.

2. Before I leave school, I am going to do voluntary work.

3) make مصدر / صفة + مفعول

يجعل

1. Technology will make our lives easier and more interesting.

2. Which sport makes her feel happy?

4)

لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية

cure  
care  
plan  
plane

علاج  
عناية  
خطة  
طائرة

discover  
invent  
invite

يكشف  
يخترع  
يدعو

## Speaking Skills مهارات التحدث

### Talking about future plans

الحديث عن الخطط المستقبلية

(1) فاعل. + am, is, are going to + inf.

1. Tomorrow, I'm going to visit my uncle.

2. In two weeks' time, I am going to finish school.

3. Before I leave school, I'm going to do voluntary work.

(2) فاعل. want / wants to + inf.

1. Next year, I want to learn to play the guitar.

2. In four years' time, I want to pass my exams.

3. Before I leave school, I want to design a video game!

(3) فاعل. would like to + inf.

1. Next month, I'd like to go on holiday.

2. In ten years' time, I'd like to live in the city.

3. Before I get a job, I'd like to learn a new language.

### Talking about future predictions

الحديث عن التنبؤات المستقبلية

1. Before I get a job, I think I'll do voluntary work.

2. In ten years' time, there will be a lot of changes in our lives.

3. What new forms of transport will there be in the future?